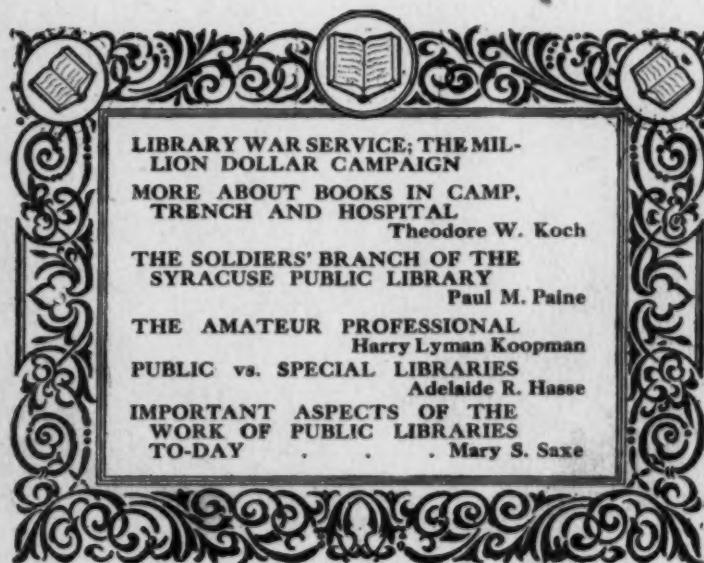


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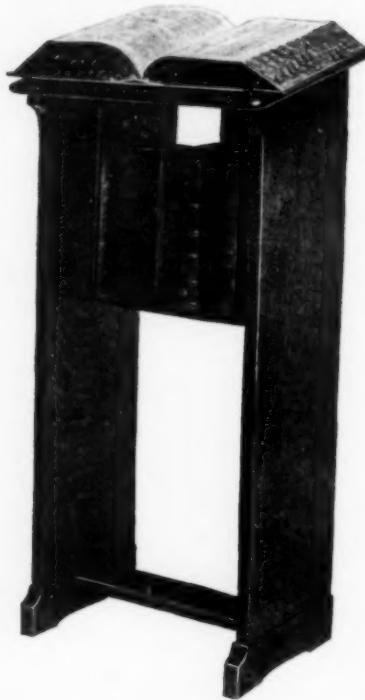
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 42

OCTOBER, 1917

No. 10

THE fund for a million dollars for a million books for a million soldiers under the auspices of the A. L. A., to the raising of which Library War Fund Week, Sept. 24-29, was given, had beside the fulfilment of its splendid aim, a most inspiring secondary effect in arousing in the highest degree professional enthusiasm in this good cause. The meetings of librarians and of trustees in Washington, New York, Boston and elsewhere, brought together unexpected numbers in unexampled enthusiasm, and made the effort worth while for this solidarity alone. At this writing the total subscriptions cannot be stated, but in many parts the amount has been over-subscribed and the desired million may possibly be exceeded. The campaign has been thruout an admirable example of co-ordination and co-operation amongst many agencies from the Government down, including the official Commission on Training Camp Activities, the American Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Catholic Knights of Columbus, as well as the Special Libraries Association and other library organizations.

THE plan as finally worked out is very simple. At each of the 32 cantonments there will be a central library building, of wood, 120 by 40 feet, on a uniform plan made by E. L. Tilton, the well-known library architect, within \$10,000 for building and equipment, and susceptible of removal and later use elsewhere. This will supplement the theater and auditorium for recreative purposes and will probably be located near it. These libraries will consist of one large room with open shelves containing 10,000 or more volumes and provided with chairs for about two hundred readers. The Y. M. C. A. unit buildings, several in each cantonment, approximately one for each 4000 men, will be utilized as

branch libraries or distributing stations thruout the grounds. Deposit stations may also be features of camp post offices and like buildings. The million dollars includes provision for three years' maintenance and attendants, and it is hoped that volunteers from among skilled library workers or employes assigned from the larger library systems, will add to the forces without increasing expense. Out of this movement there will be a new birth of library interest, both on the part of the public who have given and on the part of the soldiers who have received in this great national endeavor, which will benefit library work thruout the country for a generation, when peace comes, and the freedom of the world is assured.

"WHEN peace comes"—that is in everyone's thought to-day as our preparations for war go forward. The first interest of American librarians after the war may well be the replacement of the Library of Louvain as a world protest against the first notorious act of German ruthlessness, and the re-establishment of libraries thruout desolated Belgium. If the million-dollar fund should not be fully expended, the balance, however large, might rightly be used to this end. The increase of popular libraries thruout France, already looked forward to by the French, and a wide library development in Russia, should also have the active and strong support of librarians here. But in an era of reconciliation which the end of the war should bring, America should not be concerned with its Allies alone. The library profession and the hundreds of other associations which are world-wide in spirit and scope and aim, should be vital factors in making the world again a livable place and bringing the freed peoples of the earth together again into one human family. Respecting

the completion of broken files of German and other enemy periodicals, against which a correspondent makes protest, we hope no feeling, however justified by present antagonism, will prevent general endeavor in this direction. It is rather the Germans themselves who should desire to have current periodicals omitted from American files, that German ruthlessness should not be in historical record—but history has been made and the horrors of the past may by contrast and reaction safeguard the future freedom of all peoples. America is a stout ally in the growing ranks of the world allies, engaged in making the world safe for democracy against the Central Powers, where the bulwarks of autocracy are fast crumbling under world fire; but we deprecate the kind of patriotism in any country that minimizes the wider interests in which the freed peoples of our present enemies will have part.

THE Special Libraries Association must be of increasing importance with the growing development of business libraries. Its publication, *Special Libraries*, will hereafter be under the editorial direction of Ralph L. Power, of the Boston University College of Business Administration, and will be published by the Prentice-Hall Co., Inc., in New York. The excellent meetings it held in Louisville will be the stimulus for much good work in the future, and it is particularly eager to do its bit, in the conventional phrase, in the war library service. An admirable committee, consisting of Dr. Johnston of the Bureau of Railway Economics, Dr. Williamson of the New York Municipal Reference Library and Mr. Power, will co-operate with the Camp Libraries Committee of the American Library Association, and has proffered its service in several special fields, particularly in helping to select books in the several branches of special activity and in answering inquiries from and furnishing printed material to students in the Army and Navy who desire to obtain information or fulfill

study courses outside the books and periodicals in the regular camp and field libraries.

AN important piece of library service has been done by the committee of librarians appointed by the National Municipal League to prepare a section regarding public libraries for the model city charter which the league has put forth. The report of this excellent committee will necessarily be supplemental to the charter originally reported. The provisions proposed by this committee of eminent librarians are printed in this issue, and will, doubtless, commend themselves heartily to the profession and to wide-awake legislators and administrators. The fundamental provisions are for the inclusion of the library in the educational division of a city's work, for its management by a small board of trustees, whose terms shall expire severally for each of the five years, and for a stated tax of so many mills on each dollar of valuation. These are, indeed, the fundamentals, and it is to be hoped that thru acceptance and recommendation by the National Municipal League and the American Library Association these sections will be included in the city charters of the future.

THE sorrowing affection made manifest thru the death of Henry E. Legler is universal thruout the library profession and most poignant among those who knew him best. There are few men in the ranks of the profession who could so ill have been spared. He was a large man, tho of small stature, in a large place; and he fulfilled entirely the opportunity of his post to which the second city of our country called him not ten years ago. In these few years he has made his mark as a great librarian and a great citizen. They have been too short, but they have been long enough to develop for Chicago a plan of far and broad vision, which will surely be worked out by those who come after him and which will be his finest and most fitting monument.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

A Million Dollars for a Million Books for a Million Soldiers

UNDER this slogan the American Library Association conducted its campaign to secure adequate library facilities for the men who are to be gathered together in the thirty-two big camps and cantonments where the men in the new National Army are being trained for their work abroad. It is too early, at this writing, to give any figures on the result of the campaign, but confidence is felt in its outcome. The week of Sept. 22-29 was set apart for the special solicitation of funds, and in every part of the country the librarians found ready response on the part of the public to their appeal. The week preceding the final drive, when the national Library War Council met in New York to discuss the final details of the plan for the drive, the chairman, Frank A. Vanderlip, sent the following telegram to Secretary Baker:

The Library War Council met to-day in the New York Public Library to formulate plans for the raising of \$1,000,000 for libraries for soldiers and sailors. The success of this campaign seems to be assured. The campaign has resulted in a patriotic outpouring seldom witnessed before. Fifteen State Governors have issued proclamations proclaiming Library War Fund Week, which begins Sept. 24. Other Governors have appointed State and City War Councils to lead in this campaign. All States will do their part, and one Governor has telegraphed that his State will furnish the subscription quota if he has to make an appropriation out of State funds. The various States and cities have established goals showing broad vision and firm determination. There is no doubt but that the \$1,000,000 asked for will be subscribed. You can be assured that the Library War Council will at once proceed with its task of building and equipping libraries for our soldiers and sailors. It is probable that the first actual building will be erected at Camp Meade. The leading authors, publishers, and librarians of the country have patriotically united with your Library War Council to carry this movement to a success.

Since representatives in some sections found it impossible to cover their territory in the brief time first allotted, the campaign will be continued the first week in October,

so that every city and town may have opportunity to do its share in the work. To Dr. Frank P. Hill, chairman of the Finance Committee, much of the credit for the success of the undertaking is due. Dr. Hill has labored indefatigably for the campaign from the day when he was first convinced of its feasibility. It was he who saw how easily the country, covered as it is with libraries and library organizations, could be organized for the conduct of the campaign, and it was he who enlisted the help of the Red Cross, without whose co-operation and trained workers the consummation of the campaign would have been much more difficult of execution. George B. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A., was appointed to the War Service Committee with the title of "Executive Secretary," and since first of September has been giving practically all his time to the work of the committee. Librarians everywhere gave of their time and energy without stint, and apparently no form of publicity was left untried. Newspaper space for write-ups was given freely, and in the larger cities it was supplemented by paid advertising. Mills were visited, posters put up, churches had special sermons and special collections, merchants ran "camp library" ads in their regular space, fraternal organizations gathered both money and books, women's clubs co-operated in solicitation and organization, banks and newspapers acted as receivers for donations, Rotary clubs and Ad clubs took charge of the campaign in some districts, and at least one tag day was held.

Recognition of contributions to the Library War Fund will be made by the use of book-plates. Every contributor of a dollar will be entitled to a book-plate in one of the new books placed in the soldiers' libraries. Book-plates will be furnished contributors by local organizers, and will be signed and forwarded by the contributor or local organizer to national headquarters at Washington.

WHERE THE BOOKS WILL GO

Camp libraries are planned not only to reach the soldiers of the United States, but to be equally available to naval men in training. Thirty naval training camps and marine corps camps will be provided with as complete library accommodations as possible. The first installments of reading matter, comprising literature previously donated, is already reaching these camps. Books in each of these camps will be made available by the Y. M. C. A. huts acting as branch libraries under the War Service library system of the American Library Association. New books and periodicals will be forwarded to these branches by the War Library Council as early as possible.

DO SOLDIERS WANT TO READ?

On many sides the criticism has been met that soldiers have little time to read, and less desire. In refuting this statement, the following letter from J. S. Lockwood of the Library Bureau, will be pertinent:

Editor Library Journal:

At the recent joint meeting of the A. L. A. War Library Committee and the Massachusetts Library Club, there was expressed by certain persons, a feeling of doubt as to the attitude of soldiers in the war of the rebellion, 1861-65, regarding reading matter; it was reported that they were indifferent, and that the soldiers of the present army might also not care for reading matter. As a veteran of the Civil War, on duty for two years in the field and in hospitals; later as an attendant and patient, I can positively deny that statement.

I know by experience and constant observation that had it not been for reading matter sent to the front and to hospitals by relatives and friends, the soldiers would have fared badly. I do not recall any books that might have been considered a war library, although the United States Sanitary Commission possibly sent a few books to hospitals, in or near Washington, and a few Northern cities. The soldiers relied almost solely on reading Harper's and Frank Leslie's Weeklies, and longed for interesting books to read.

The need for good books, illustrated magazines and papers for the large army of today is tremendously important, and the book war-cry of, "A million dollars for a million books for a million soldiers and sailors," should be responded to promptly by all friends of the United States forces.

J. S. LOCKWOOD,

*Company A, 13th Massachusetts,
Volunteer Infantry, 1862-64.
(A. L. A. 351.)*

Major Putnam, who was one of the principal speakers before the New York Library Association at Roscoe, bore similar witness to the demand for reading matter in the Civil War and told how two English grammars were divided among the men shut up in Libby prison, and were eagerly read.

As for present day conditions, one army officer wrote to a New York organizer, "I need books for my men so badly that I will pay for them myself." And a lieutenant in another camp, writing under authority of his colonel in answer to an inquiry as to whether libraries were needed or desired, closed an enthusiastic letter with these words:

"The Colonel also stated that if your association will provide the regiment with books, he will provide a room and a competent man for handling them, and that he considers books of great necessity in the camp. He seemed quite enthusiastic about the matter."

Harold Braddock, the director of the million-dollar campaign, says in a recent letter that "the libraries so far established are proving of incalculable value as an antidote for drinking, gambling and dissipation of all kinds, practically 75 per cent. of the men preferring a book to a pack of cards, a bottle of rum, or a set of dice."

"A good book beats a 'royal flush,'" wrote one rookie, "and is the only thing that can beat this combination of the cards. Old regulars had told us this when we first came to camp, but we thought they were merely spoofing. Now, among a lot of other things, we've learned that they were right about the books. Almost all of the boys here would rather read than play cards any day, and our most exciting gambling when a book appears is to draw straws to see who'll be second and third and fourth on the waiting list. Any book will do. Some like novels and some like histories and some like books of travel. But in a pinch we'll find good reading in even arithmetic or grammar."

THE BOOKS CHOSEN

The committee charged with the preparation of a list of books recommended for purchase, prepared a preliminary list of

about four thousand titles which was printed in a 95-page booklet. A supplement is now in preparation, between five and six thousand titles being planned for the completed list. In the first list, a rough estimate showed about 65% were fiction. The books were not classified, but were simply grouped under the headings Novels and short stories, Miscellaneous books [non-fiction], and Books for boys and younger men. In the completed list, there will probably be a closer classification. No foreign books have yet been chosen, but they will be added to the final list.

It has been asked what will become of the books when the war is over. Many of the books will be worn out by use. Again, as camps are closed in America, books will follow our troops in England and France for camp and hospital use. Others will be sent to permanent regular army and navy posts in America. The remaining books, if any, probably will be used to form new permanent public libraries or to strengthen old ones in parts of America where books and libraries are needed.

WHERE TO FORWARD BOOKS

Twelve cities have been selected as centers for the collection and distribution of the books which have been collected. Libraries in the immediate vicinity of large camps will send books directly to the camps. In all other cases, books will be sent to the collection center for your state as indicated below.

Most libraries are prepaying charges on shipments to collection centers. The general subject of transportation is under consideration, and librarians will be advised of any better arrangement which the Committee on War Service may be able to effect.

Book Collection Centers

Atlanta—Carnegie Library.

North Carolina, except Charlotte; West Virginia; South Carolina, except Spartanburg, Greenville, Columbia and their vicinities; Kentucky, except Louisville; Virginia; Ohio, south of Columbus; Alabama; Mississippi; Georgia; Florida; Tennessee.

Boston—Public Library.

All New England, except Connecticut and Massachusetts, west of Pittsfield.

Chicago—Public Library.

Minnesota; Wisconsin; Michigan, except east of Bay City and Jackson; Illinois, north of Peoria.

Cleveland—Public Library.

New York, west of Rochester and Elmira; Pennsylvania, west of Altoona; Ohio, north of Columbus; Michigan, east of Bay City and Jackson.

Denver—Public Library.

Colorado; Utah; Wyoming; Nebraska, west of North Platte; Idaho.

Kansas City—Public Library.

Missouri, north of Missouri River; Kansas; South Dakota; North Dakota; Nebraska, east of North Platte.

Los Angeles—Public Library.

California, except San Francisco and East Bay towns which will ship to Presidio and Palo Alto; Arizona; Nevada.

New York—Public Library.

Connecticut; Massachusetts, west of Pittsfield; New York City; New York State, east of Rochester and Elmira; Newark, Jersey City and metropolitan commuting district.

Portland—Library Association.

Washington, except Seattle and Tacoma to American Lake; Oregon; Montana.

Philadelphia—Free Library.

Delaware; Pennsylvania, east of Altoona; New Jersey, except Newark, Jersey City and the metropolitan commuting district.

St. Louis—Public Library.

Illinois, south of Peoria; Iowa, except Des Moines and 50 miles in all directions; Missouri, south of Missouri River, except Kansas City; Indiana, except Indianapolis.

Washington—Library of Congress.

Maryland; District of Columbia.

Oklahoma—To Fort Sill.

Texas—

Galveston and Houston to Houston; Austin and San Antonio to San Antonio; Dallas and Fort Worth to Fort Worth; Waco to Waco; El Paso to Deming, N. M.

New Mexico—To Deming.

Arkansas—To Little Rock.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION PLANS FOR WAR SERVICE

The Special Libraries Association in August appointed a committee on war service, consisting of D. N. Handy, C. C. Williamson and R. H. Johnston, to work with the American Library Association, and adopted the following program as the basis for their work:

1. That the Special Libraries Association committee co-operate closely with the Ameri-

can Library Association committee, preferably acting as a sub-committee of the general executive committee of the A. L. A.

2. That the work of the S. L. A. sub-committee should be supplemental to the general work of the A. L. A. committee, and reach special classes out of the scope of the general committee.

3. That the S. L. A. committee should assist and advise the committee on book selection of the A. L. A. with reference to the choice of books on technical and specialized subjects and class periodicals to be installed in cantonments and in camp libraries.

4. That the S. L. A. committee should prepare a small descriptive pamphlet or circular calling attention of soldiers to the proposed distribution of books on technical and specialized subjects which should be filed in the reading room or on the bulletin board of cantonment and camp libraries; and that assistants at such libraries should be instructed to refer inquiries for special or technical literature to the committee of the S. L. A. who should see that the literature asked for was provided.

(Note: This service has particular reference to those desiring more specialized literature than will be found in the regular camp libraries. It is expected that the general list of books to be prepared by the American Library Association and in the preparation of which the committee of the Special Libraries Association will co-operate, will contain representative books in many specialized fields. Some men however will properly wish more specialized literature. It is for them that the service to be undertaken under item 4 is to be developed.)

5. That this special literature be provided primarily by solicitation of members either for funds or for the gift or loan of books themselves.

(Note: Here again emphasis is placed on the fact that the S. L. A. does not propose to buy popular treatises even on technical or special subjects but rather to act in an advisory capacity to the book purchasing committee of the A. L. A. which is expected to secure books of this type for each library. It is anticipated, however, that there will be some demand for more highly specialized literature than would ordinarily be placed on the shelves of cantonment and camp libraries. It is expected that the procuring of this literature will be left entirely to the S. L. A., which in addition will undertake to provide proceedings of associations, reports and material of similar character including class periodicals to be sent regularly to the reading rooms.)

This S. L. A. committee has been unanimously elected a sub-committee of the

Camp Libraries Committee. To carry out its plan, it is necessary to have the active co-operation of as many special librarians as possible, and also to have at hand a list of the special subjects in which each library will be able to co-operate most fully. Consequently a circular letter outlining the plan has been sent to special librarians asking them to co-operate in this effort to enable soldiers in camp and cantonment to keep up their scientific and professional interests, and to state as definitely as possible the fields in which they can lend books and other material.

With the rapid spread of special libraries to every part of the country there will undoubtedly be a certain proportion of the men in the army who will welcome this specialized service.

In the early days of the camp library movement, Dr. Johnston of the Bureau of Railway Economics Library succeeded in securing promise of free transportation of books to the cantonments from a sufficient number of the larger railway companies to have supplied every one of the camps. Unfortunately some objection was made, and as the railroads now work as one body this objection prevailed. It is hoped, however, that a concession rate may yet be secured.

NEW ENGLAND WAR LIBRARY CONFERENCE

The trustees, librarians and friends of New England libraries met in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library on Tuesday, September 11, in the interest of the campaign for funds for camp libraries. The conference was held under the direction of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission and the Massachusetts Library Club, and took the place of the regular October meeting of the club. There was an attendance of nearly five hundred and the sessions were marked by an enthusiasm and earnestness which showed that the libraries of New England were wholeheartedly supporting the project to bring the book to American soldiers and sailors on land and sea.

At the morning session Miss Katharine P. Loring, president of the club, presided. William F. Kenney, chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library,

spoke first in behalf of the project to provide libraries and books for American soldiers and sailors. He assured the club of the co-operation of the mayor, board of trustees and every member of the staff. This work which the American Library Association is now initiating was characterized by Mr. Kenney as the beginning of a movement which is second to none for the benefit of our soldiers.

Dr. Frank P. Hill, chairman of the War Library Finance Committee, outlined the financial aspects of the problem, and gave the history of the movement to build, equip and maintain libraries at the government cantonments. He presented data which showed why it was necessary for the A. L. A. to undertake the work and why at least one million dollars is needed. The A. L. A. has been assured that the Y. M. C. A. does not have the proper facilities for doing this work, its huts and other buildings being crowded by their present activities. The organization has voluntarily relinquished the systematic prosecution of this work to the A. L. A., and the Knights of Columbus are also co-operating to avoid duplication of effort. Finally the government, with many pressing needs in other directions, has not been able to undertake the task of supplying books.

A. A. Protzman, field director for New England, spoke on "Campaign organization and field work," emphasizing the need for concentration, organization and sacrifice in the conduct of the campaign. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., a member of the National War Council, read an opinion of counsel relating to the rights and duties of trustees of public libraries as to the use of their resources in furtherance of the movement. John K. Allen, publicity director for New England, spoke on "A definite plan of campaign."

At luncheon the club had as its guests and as speakers Governor Samuel W. McCall, Mayor Curley of Boston, Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, commander of the Department of the North East, Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Azan, of the French Military Mission, and Hiller C. Wellman, who spoke as the representative of the

American Library Association. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., presided.

At the afternoon session, F. C. Hicks, a member of the committee to prepare a list of books for soldiers, spoke on the "Choice of books for soldiers," basing his remarks on the problems confronting the committee in the proper choice of books for camp reading. Charles F. D. Belden, divisional director for New England, spoke on the "Problem of book and periodical donations," and incidentally indicated certain types of books which would prove most useful. Twenty-seven hundred volumes, Mr. Belden announced, were already available for use at Camp Devens, the cantonment at Ayer now nearing completion.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session a special meeting of local secretaries was held to discuss plans for organization during the camp library campaign.

WAR MEETING OF THE WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The fall meeting of the club, held at the City Library, Springfield, September 18, devoted both sessions to the consideration of the need of our soldiers and sailors for books and library buildings and the approaching campaign to raise \$1,000,000 to provide these libraries. A special effort was made to interest all library trustees and librarians of Western Massachusetts, whether members of the club or not, and representatives from thirty-five libraries were present.

At the morning session Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library and division director for New England, appointed by the War Library Council, spoke of "The need and the way to meet it." He said that an opportunity for unique war service had been offered to librarians in the request of the Commission on Training Camp Activities to the A. L. A. to furnish suitable library facilities for training camps. The need for such libraries is well-known, thru the experience of our allies abroad and our own on the Mexican Border, and Mr. Belden outlined the measures already taken to meet the need.

Mr. Belden was followed by J. K. Allen, publicity director for Massachusetts, who

outlined a plan of campaign. After mentioning the various methods of advertising the campaign, as by posters, statements for local papers, etc., he described the form of organization to be adopted.

In his address on "Mustering the libraries," J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, emphasized the fact that the community must be stirred by the trustees and librarians and described how citizens could be reached in the appeal.

In the afternoon, John A. Lowe, agent of the Massachusetts Public Library Commission, told of the work of the Commission in Camp Devens at Ayer, where a room in each of the five Y. M. C. A. buildings is turned over to the commission for library purposes until the library building is finished. Among the war-time activities for libraries which he suggested were the collection of books and magazines for the camps, and the making of scrapbooks, picture puzzles, etc., for wounded soldiers in which librarians might interest their borrowers. He also spoke of the importance of collecting photographs of local soldiers and all local war material that would be of historical interest.

PLANS FOR THE BUILDINGS

Detailed plans and specifications for the buildings have been ready for some time, the gift of E. L. Tilton, and their erection is to be under the direction of Col. Starratt, of the Government Emergency Building Committee. Altho the construction of many of the National Army camps is practically complete, Mr. Tilton has reserved on the maps choice locations for the war libraries. The delay in their construction therefore, will not force them to take a secondary choice of position. Each camp has its place saved, near the residential center and near to means of communication.

These library buildings will all be put to use after the war even if the camps are not maintained permanently. In several cases the buildings can be used right where they are as public libraries. Where normal local population is not great enough to make this use feasible, the buildings will be so constructed that they may be moved

to a neighboring town and established as a library there.

LIBRARIANS ASSIGNED TO CAMPS

National Army Camps

Camp Sherman Chillicothe, Ohio
Burton E. Stevenson, local librarian at Chillicothe; *temporary*.

Camp Custer Battle Creek, Mich.
J. S. Cleavenger, librarian, Public Library, Jackson, Mich.

Camp Funston Fort Riley, Kansas
H. O. Severance, librarian University Library, University of Missouri, for September; Willis H. Kerr, librarian Kansas State Normal, for October.

National Guard Camps

Camp Sheridan Montgomery, Ala.
Frank D. Slocum, formerly in Bowdoin College Library.

Camp Shelby Hattiesburg, Miss.
Whitman Davis, librarian Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College, Miss. (Prof. McMillan of the State Normal College, Hattiesburg, serves up to Oct. 1.)

Camp Beauregard Alexandria, La.
Geo. F. Strong, librarian, Adelbert College Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Camp Logan Houston, Texas

Camp McArthur Waco, Texas

Camp Bowie Fort Worth, Texas
The Librarians of the Public Libraries of Houston, Waco, and Fort Worth are respectively serving temporarily.

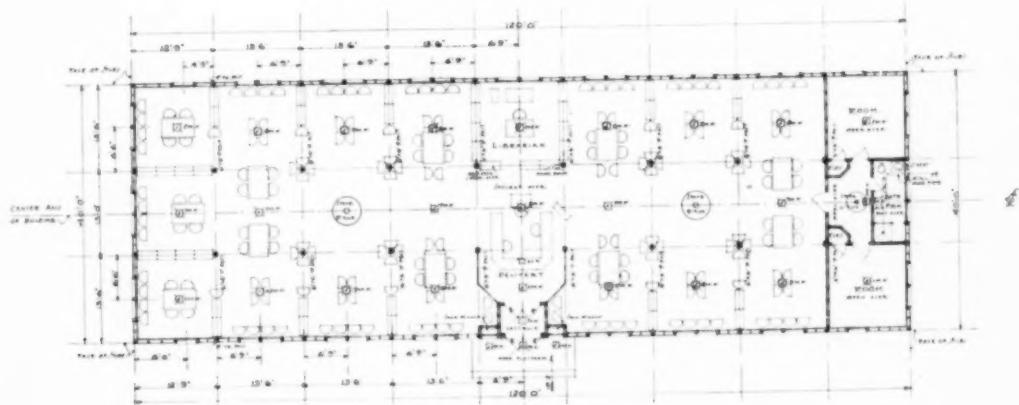
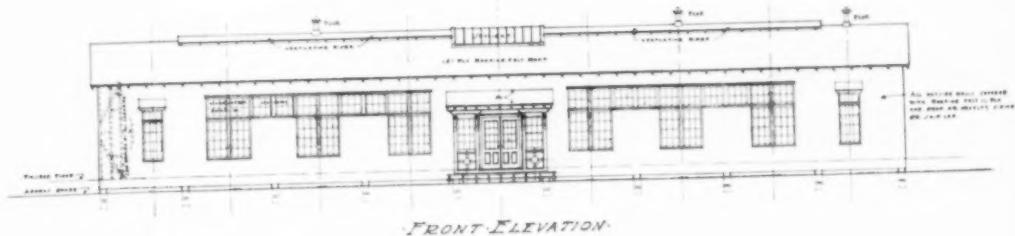
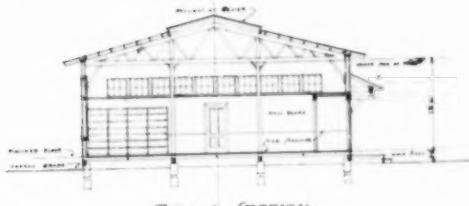
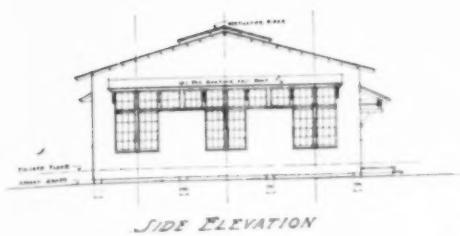
Camp Cody Deming, New Mexico
C. Henry Smith, librarian of University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.

Camp Kearney San Diego, Calif.
I. W. Lawson, aggressive local lawyer, college graduate highly recommended; San Diego librarian will assist; *temporary*.

FOOD CONSERVATION AND THE LIBRARIES

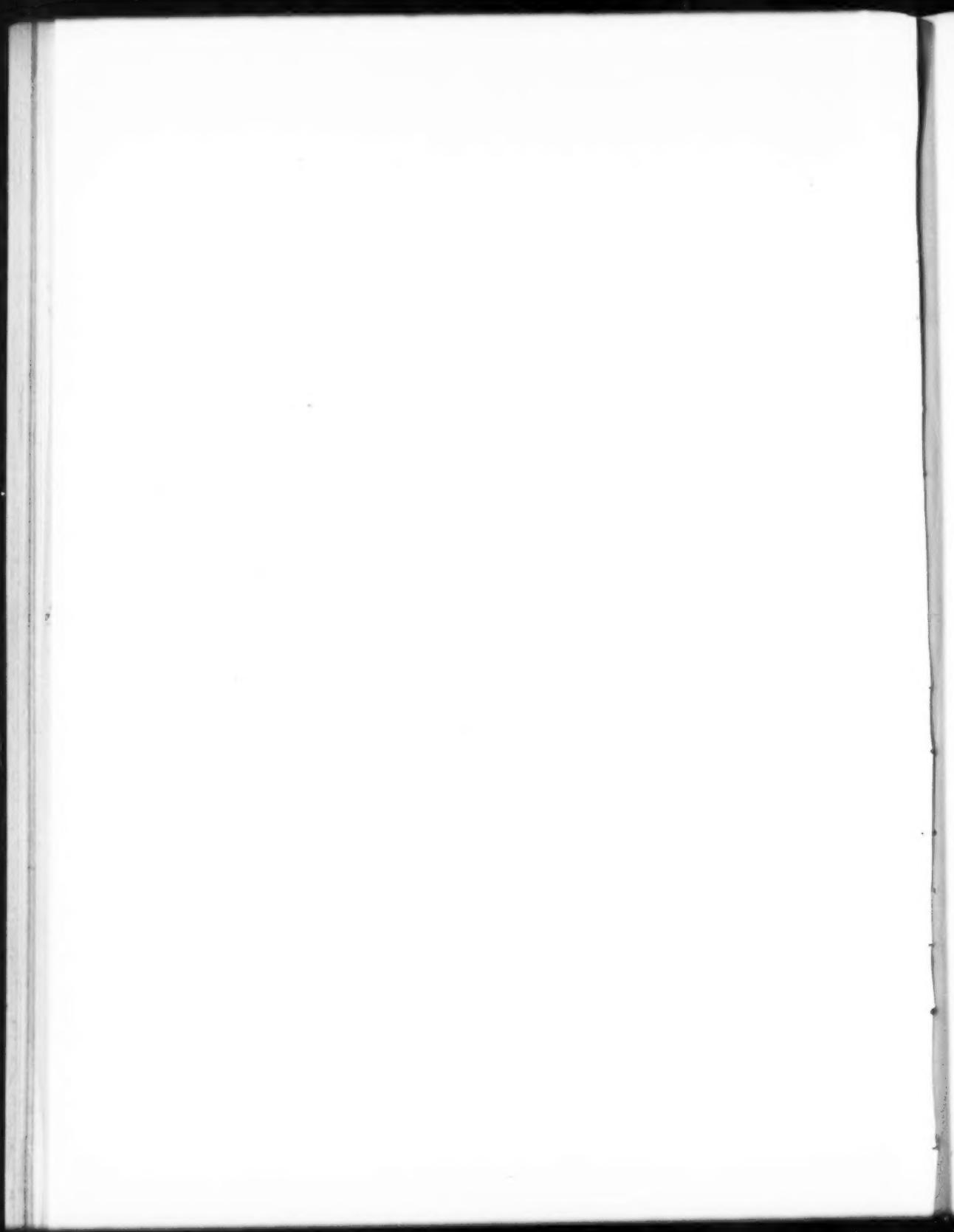
The United States Food Administration is about to publish a bulletin called *Food News Notes for Libraries*, with the idea of placing before the libraries of the country the opportunities for giving publicity to Food Conservation, and how it can be accomplished. This bulletin is prefaced by a letter from Mr. Hoover:

To the Librarians of the United States:
Libraries are so organized as to get in touch with *all the people*, rich and poor, young and old. You librarians are many of you doing your bit along the line of food conservation. To encourage those already at work and to spur to endeavor those who are letting the side of Food Conservation go in their complete absorption in other things, the Food Ad-



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

GENERAL PLAN FOR THE CAMP LIBRARY BUILDINGS TO BE ERECTED FOR SOLDIERS' USE IN THE CANTONMENTS.



ministration will establish with you a direct communication thru a series of monthly "Food News Notes for Libraries," which will enable you to know the Food Fact to be stressed, and will give you suggestions as to lists of books and pamphlets, and other usable material. We ask your loyal support and we know that you will give it.

(Signed) HERBERT C. HOOVER.

The table of contents for this month is as follows: 1. Ten lessons in food conservation. 2. Patriotic breads. 3. Recipes. 4. General plan for library publicity. 5. List of books on conservation and production. 6. List of magazine articles for September. 7. Exhibition (illustrated by photograph) which might be used in libraries.

The Food Administration realizes that close co-operation can be expected only when the matter on which we are supposed to co-operate is understood by the co-operators. For that reason, this special library bulletin referred to will go direct from the Food Administration once each month to the librarians of the different states. At any time, by writing the chief of this special Library Department (Edith Guerrier), any of these librarians will receive immediate attention and information.

In order to make the plan still more effective, the Washington Food Administration headquarters has asked each state food administrator to appoint a "Library Director of the Food Administration" for his state. The duties of the library director will be as follows:

1. To make a list of all libraries which are in position to co-operate, and to send list to Washington.
2. To study how best the libraries can present the ideas of the Food Administration to their particular constituencies.
3. To write the libraries listed, asking for their co-operation, at the same time presenting a *definite plan* to be followed.
4. To call for monthly reports in duplicate form, from each co-operating library. To comment on these reports and to file one for reference, returning the other to the librarian who sent it.
5. To keep in close touch with the Food Administration, to the end that the libraries co-operating thruout the United

States may give telling publicity to some one fact at one time, *all together*.

6. In December or January, if the campaign seems successful, the library directors may be called to a conference in Washington.

The food information committee (Claribel R. Barnett, librarian U. S. Department of Agriculture, chairman) of the A. L. A. War Service Committee, has consented to act as advisory board in co-operation with the chief of the library section of the food conservation division of the United States Food Administration in the work of placing before the people of the United States a knowledge of what food conservation means and why it is the duty of every individual to understand and practise it.

In this connection it may also be noted that the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, 1410 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C., will supply free of charge to any library in the United States for distribution, its manuals on home canning and home drying of vegetables and fruits.

AMERICAN librarianship is awake to the possibilities of the war, and already schemes are suggested for the supply of libraries to the new units that will soon be in training, for the payment of the salaries of librarians while on active service, and for help to the civic and military populations thru the various buildings and agencies of the public libraries. It is to be hoped that the American Library Association will profit by British experience, and itself undertake the organization of the necessary book supplies to the troops, and not leave it to private enterprise as was the case in the Mother Country. We lost the greatest opportunity of increasing public interest and support that has occurred since the Library Association was founded by not submitting plans for the collection and dispatch of books to the Government. This is essentially work that librarians should supervise, and we cannot think of anything that would enlarge the influence of the American professional organization more than such work as this. It appeals to the imagination and sympathy of all people.—*The Library World*.

MORE ABOUT BOOKS IN CAMP, TRENCH AND HOSPITAL

BY THEODORE WESLEY KOCH, *Chief of the Order Division, Library of Congress*

IN a message to Americans, Lord Northcliffe detailed some of the necessities of life which the soldier boys from the States would need in the way of food and equipment if they were sent to France or Belgium. "But your boy wants more than these things," said he. "Has it ever occurred to you that he must be amused? He must have moving pictures, talking machines, books, magazines, home newspapers, each of them occupying valuable tonnage and ships."

"There is no doubt that when you are engrossed in a good book there is a chance of your forgetting your condition and imagining yourself a free man," wrote a British prisoner of war to a friend in London.

In the July and August numbers of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, I gave some account of the principal channels thru which books were being supplied to the British troops. The present paper is devoted to the library work being done among the wounded soldiers at the Military Hospital, Endell street, London, to various American organizations looking forward to helping in the cause, and to the testimony of men at the front as to the kind of books found most helpful.

5. THE MILITARY HOSPITAL, ENDELL STREET, LONDON

The Military Hospital in Endell street, London, is the only one of its kind in England officered entirely by women. The staff includes fourteen doctors, thirty-six nursing sisters and ninety orderlies. In the spring of 1915 when preparations were being made for the reception of the wounded sent back from the front, two well known literary women were invited to act as honorary librarians. These were Miss Elizabeth Robins and Miss Beatrice Harraden. They were asked to collect suitable books and magazines, and by personal intercourse with the soldiers to encourage them to read. Their task was to

help the men thru their long hours of illness by providing reading matter that would interest and amuse them. Miss Harraden says that from the outset it seemed an interesting project, but nothing like so stimulating and gratifying as it has proved to be. It has shown the truth of the maxim that reading is to the mind what medicine is to the body.

They began by writing to their publisher friends, who generously sent large consignments of fiction, travel and biography, and hundreds of magazines. Authors also willingly came to their aid. A lady presented a dignified and imposing bookcase, which was placed in the recreation room, giving an outward and visible sign of the official existence of a library. Other bookcases were given and were soon filled. The librarians were "still engaged in the heavy task of sorting and rejecting literally shoals of all sorts and conditions of books, when suddenly the hospital was opened and the men arrived from the front. It was remarkable what private people did send—and do still send. It was as if they had said to themselves: '*Here is a grand opportunity of getting rid of all of our old, dirty, heavy book encumbrances!*'" Miss Harraden says that she does not recall ever having been so dirty or so indignant. It was necessary to keep constantly on hand a number of sacks in which all surplus matter was despatched to one of the war libraries or to the Salvation Army, which disposed of useless books and papers for pulp making. But to offset this there were the people who with generosity and understanding sent new books or money with which to buy needed volumes.

It was early decided to have no red tape. The book cases were left unlocked at all times so as to enable the men who used the room to go to the shelves and pick out what they liked. The librarians took books into the wards to the men who were confined to their beds. After various experi-

ments, Miss Harraden and Miss Robins divided the wards between them and made the rounds with note-book in hand, finding out whether the soldier cared to read and if so what kind of thing he was likely to want. This mental probing had to be done without worrying the patient, for in some cases the thought of a book was apparently more terrifying than the idea of a bomb. In such cases, a smoke served as a substitute for reading, to which generally speaking it was a natural concomitant.

There were some patients who had never learned to read. With one exception these men were miners. Men who were not naturally readers acquired the reading habit while in the hospital. Many of the men when they became well enough to become out-patients asked permission for continued use of the library. It was a source of much pleasure to the librarians to see old patients stroll into the recreation room and pick out for themselves a book by an author with whom they had become acquainted in their early days at the hospital.

A glance thru the order books will show the type of popular reading chosen by the patients. Taking the order books at random, but the entries consecutively, we get a list like the following which will give some idea of the result of the pilgrimages from one bedside to another, and from one ward to another:

One of Nat Gould's novels.
 Regiments at the front.
 Burns's poems.
 A book on bird life.
 The last days of Pompeii.
Strand Magazine.
Strand Magazine.
Wide World Magazine.
The Spectator.
 A scientific book.
Review of Reviews.
 By the wish of a woman (Marchmont).
 One of Rider Haggard's.
 Marie Corelli.
 Nat Gould.
 Rider Haggard.
 Nat Gould.
 Nat Gould.
 Nat Gould.
 Good detective story.
 Something to make you laugh.
Strand Magazine.
 Adventure story.
 Tale of two cities.

Gil Blas.
 Browning's poems.
 Tolstoi's *Resurrection*.
 Sexton Blake.
 Handy Andy (Lover).
 Kidnapped.
 Treasure Island.
 Book about rose growing.
 Montezuma's daughter (Haggard).
 Prisoner of Zenda.
 Macaulay's Essays.
 The magnetic north (Robins).
 Nat Gould.
 Sexton Blake.
 Modern high explosives.
 Dawn (Haggard).
 Wild animals.
 Book on horse-breaking.
 Radiography.

Some of the men showed an anxiety to have a book waiting for them after an operation, so that they might begin to read it and forget some of their pains if possible. In some cases the patient would choose the author or the subject before going thru his ordeal.

The popular periodicals play a great part in this work with the soldiers. Those most in demand are *The Strand*, *The Windsor*, *The Red Pearson's*, *The Wide World*, and of course *John Bull*, which the average soldier looks upon as a sort of gospel. New arrivals from the trenches are cheered up at once by the very sight of the well-known cover, says Miss Harraden. Even if too ill to read it, they like to have it near them, ready for the moment when returning strength gives them the incentive to take a glance at some of its pages.

Some of the soldiers have decided predilections for particular magazines and will not look at any but their pet ones. Miss Harraden tells of one man who confined himself entirely to *Blackwood's* and preferred a back number of that to the current number of any other upstart rival. Another was interested only in the *Review of Reviews*, and a third remained loyal to the *Nineteenth Century*. "Others have asked only for wretched little rags which one would wish to see perish off the face of the earth. But as time has gone on, these have been less and less asked for and their place has been gradually taken by the *Sphere*, the *Graphic*, the *Tatler*, the *Illustrated London News*, and the *Sketch*,

—another instance of a better class of literature being welcomed and accepted if put within easy reach. In our case this has been made continuously possible by friends who have given subscriptions for both monthly and weekly numbers, and by others who send in their back numbers in batches, and by the publishers, who never fail us."

The experience in the matter of book selection at the Military Hospital bears out that of the secretaries of the War Library. It was found necessary to invest in a large number of detective stories, and of books by Charles Garvice, Oppenheim and Nat Gould. A certain type of man would be satisfied with nothing but Nat Gould. No matter how badly off he was, the suggestion of a book by Nat Gould would bring a smile to his face. Miss Harraden says that she has often heard the whispered words: "A Nat Gould—ready for when I'm better."

But if one man were reading Nat Gould's "Jockey Jack"—a great favorite—the man in the next bed might just as likely as not be reading Shakespeare, or the "Pilgrim's progress," or Shelley, or Meredith, or Conrad, or a volume of the Everyman's Encyclopædia which was contributed by Mr. Dent on request. A subscription to Mudie's helped out a great deal.

Curiosity prompted an inquiry as to why a certain reader who seemed most unpromising should ask for "The last days of Pompeii." It turned out that he had seen the story in a picture theatre. He became literally riveted to the book until he had finished it and then he passed it on to his neighbor as a real find. Another soldier who had been introduced thru filmland to "Much ado about nothing" asked for the book, which was the first of several volumes of Shakespeare to go to his bedside.

Altho the librarians never attempted to force good books on the soldiers, they took pains to have them within reach. They found that when the men once began on a better class of literature they did not ordinarily return to the old stuff, which had formerly constituted their whole range of reading. Miss Harraden believes that the average soldier reads rubbish because

he has had no one to tell him what to read. Robert Louis Stevenson has lifted many of the patients in this hospital to a higher plane of reading, from which he has looked down with something like scorn on his former favorites. In more ways than one, "Treasure Island" has been a discovery for the soldiers, and an unspeakable boon to the librarians.

One day the librarians were asked for a particular book on high explosives. They hesitated about spending eighteen shillings to meet a single request, but on referring the matter to the doctor in charge they were told to go ahead and buy not only that but any other special books that seemed to be wanted. This suggested the idea of finding out just what special subjects the men were interested in, what their occupations had been before the war, what their plans for the future were. Thenceforth the work of the librarians became tenfold more interesting. To a certain extent it became constructive inasmuch as it was helping to equip the men for their return to active life when they should be taking up some particular art or craft as a means of livelihood.

In came requests for books on aeroplanes; architecture; cabinet making and old furniture; chemistry, organic and inorganic; coal mining; drawing and painting; electricity; engineering in its various branches; fish curing; gardening and forestry; languages; meteorology; music; paper making; printing; submarines; veterinary medicine; violin making, and so on. The soldier who asked for the book on fish curing was from Nova Scotia, and fish curing was his father's business. The son wanted to learn the English method and gain all the information he could about the subject while in England, before he was sent back home. A book on Sheffield plate was lent to the hospital library by an antiquary and proved to be a veritable godsend to a crippled soldier who had been a second-hand dealer before the war and who considered it a rare chance that had thrown that book in his way. He made copious notes from it which he said would be invaluable to him afterwards.

The New Zealanders and Australians

are always keen on books about England. They ask also for their own poets and for Bushranger stories.

The men who will read nothing but good literature are by no means a negligible quantity. Shakespeare has his ardent devotees in this hospital. Current books which have aroused public interest were generously provided by the publishers. An endeavor was made to supply not only standard works, but books of the moment bearing on the war. Books on aeroplanes, submarines and wireless telegraphy were much in demand even before special attention was paid to technical subjects. Books dealing with wild animals and their habits are always great favorites.

"Our experiences," concludes Miss Haraden, "have tended to show that a library department organized and run by people who have some knowledge of books might prove to be a useful asset in any hospital, both military and civil, and be the means of affording not only amusement and distraction, but even definite education, induced of course, not insisted on. To obtain satisfactory results it would seem, however, that even a good and carefully chosen collection of books of all kinds does not suffice. In addition, an official librarian is needed who will supply the initiative, which in the circumstances is of necessity lacking, and whose duty it is to visit the wards, study the temperaments, inclinations, and possibilities of the patients and thus find out by direct personal intercourse what will arouse, help, stimulate, lift—and heal."

6. PICTURES AND POETRY

After a Y. M. C. A. service on a Sunday morning at the front not long ago, an officer who evidently had been thinking along some special lines as he sat with his men, remarked: "Do you know, this hour has been a very wonderful one for me! It isn't that the service itself has moved me in any particular way, but as I took my place my eye fell on that picture. It took me back to the nursery at home, and all the while I have been in this hut the memories of childhood and the sanctities of home have been calling in my heart." The

picture that made such a deep impression was an ordinary print of Millais' "Bubbles."

The idea of supplying pictures for the soldiers is probably a new one even to the people who are thinking about the welfare and comfort of the men at the front. But the Y. M. C. A. authorities are anxious to have every hut, barn, cellar and dug-out that they have, suggest thoughts of home to the men who are using them. They want to have good pictures in their "Quiet Rooms," knowing the silent ministry of such furnishings upon all who spend a few minutes there in reading or meditation. They would also like to have pictures to give the men to put up in their own billets, messes and dug-outs.

In their printed appeal for support of this special work, the Y. M. C. A. says that: "The display of crude or objectionable pictures has increased of late, chiefly because in many places there is little or nothing else to be had. If you could spend a single day amidst the desolation and monotony of a modern battlefield, or out in the wastes of sand where our armies are to be found in Egypt or Mesopotamia, you would understand why any bit of color, anything with human life in it, is so eagerly seized upon by a soldier. It keeps his imagination alive. He finds it a refuge from sheer mental and spiritual shipwreck. That is another reason why we should send him the best, and plenty of it. We are making a great effort to send out at least twenty or thirty cartoons, color prints, black-and-white drawings, and half-tone reproductions for the decoration of each center where we are at work. We hope also for a large reserve from which to supply every man who would like a picture or two for himself. *The Challenge* newspaper has for some time been attempting to meet this demand thru the Chaplain's department and will continue to do so. We are working in close touch, especially as regards the purchasing of prints."

Artists, curators of art galleries, heads of picture-publishing firms, editors and proprietors of popular illustrated weeklies, chiefs of the poster departments of

railways and shipping lines, and many friends in various walks of life are co-operating with the Y. M. C. A. authorities. But the leaders are asking those interested to organize a collection among their personal friends or get together an influential group of people for a thoro canvass of their locality. They have been offered greatly reduced rates by firms in the trade, and are therefore able to spend money to much greater advantage than the private purchaser. It is estimated that it will cost about £4 to furnish a hut with suitable pictures. Unframed pictures are best, and colored ones are preferred to black and white, tho both are needed. Before sending in prints, it is requested that a list of those proposed for sending be submitted so that the authorities can see whether they are suitable or not.

The regular sets of pictures that are being sent out include drawings of animals, coaching and hunting scenes, garden, woodland, countryside, seascape and landscape drawings, figure studies, heads, studies of children, series of famous gallery pictures, humorous prints, Peter Pan, Pickwick scenes, Harrison Fisher prints, The Hundred Best Pictures, and other portfolios. Good pictures from the art monthlies, and supplements to Christmas numbers of well-known periodicals are acceptable. Small pictures are useful for dug-outs and billets while larger ones serve for huts and "Quiet Rooms." Classical or modern pictures on religious subjects are much in demand. "In fact," ends the appeal, "we need everything that is really good of its kind and that will remind men of the home and the homeland (whether Britain or the Dominions), of the ideals and traditions inseparable from our nation and its history, of chivalry and religious devotion, and certainly everything that will bring a smile to their faces and wholesome laughter to their lips."

Mr. C. Lewis Hind, the art critic, in his book "The soldier boy" gives an incident which demonstrates the eloquence and inspiration of a good picture. A young musician, now a flight sub-lieutenant in the Royal Navy, is described as at home on leave, sitting in his London study, gazing

at a large photograph of Rembrandt's "Polish rider"—"that unforgettable picture, a warrior riding forth thru a romantic landscape, but the mission of this rider is born of the spirit, not of the flesh: he rides forth for right, not for might." "That picture sustains me," said the musician-soldier. "I return here for another look at it. Its message cannot fade. This war has taught me that a picture can have the essence of immortality and can help us to see light beyond the blackness of the moment."

Mr. Hind writes of another soldier who would willingly have been a preacher-painter, but who had no talent. He had made a laborious copy of *Sic transit gloria mundi* by Watts, and when chided for cherishing so sad a theme he said "That picture is a reminder to me of the Undying Things." He, himself died later a gallant death for his country. When Hind went to pay a visit of condolence to the lad's mother he visited the studio alone. Looking at the shrouded figure of the dead warrior in Watt's picture he thought of his friend beneath French soil. Death seemed hateful; life but a horrid game of chance. In the gathering twilight the gray picture grew grayer. "Why did he like it?" he murmured. From the presence at his side, felt rather than seen, came the answer: "Read the painted words above the warrior":

What I spent I had
What I saved I lost
What I gave I have.

To those who have not looked into the matter, poetry would seem to have as little place at the front as pictures. But in the *New Republic* for November 25, 1916, James Norman Hall writes of "Poetry under the fire test" and in this connection recounts certain experiences of an old classmate of his, Mason by name, who had joined the British Army and had gone to the front.

Mason tells of his return to the first line about two o'clock in the morning of a rainy autumn day. His way led him thru an old communication trench nearly a foot deep in water. He fell into a short sap leading off from the trench. It looked like the entrance to a dug-out. Between the

shell explosions he heard voices. Pausing for a moment to listen he discovered that some one was reading aloud. These were the words:

Before the starry threshold of Jove's court
My mansion is, where those immortal shapes
Of bright aerial spirits live inspried
In regions mild, of calm and serene air;
Above the smoke and stir of this dim spot
Which men call earth, and with low-thoughted
care,

Confined and pestered in this pinfold here,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being
Unmindful of the crown which virtue gives
After this mortal change, to her true servants
Among the enthroned gods on sainted seats.

Poetry! "Comus"! At such an hour and under such conditions! Mason confessed that the circumstance so affected him that he began to cry like a baby. But in his own words: "I cried for pure joy. You say that you would want to forget that there was such a thing as beauty in the world. Well, I had forgotten. My old life before the war was like a cast-off garment which I had forgotten that I had ever owned. The life of soldiering, of killing and being killed, of digging trenches and graves, seemed to have been going on forever. Then, in a moment—how is one to tell of such an awakening?—I felt as the ancient mariner must have felt when the body of the albatross slipped from his neck and fell—how does it go?—'like lead into the sea.' What I am trying to make clear to you is this: without realizing it, I had lost my belief in all beauty. During all those months I was vaguely aware of the lack of something, but I didn't know what it was. It is impossible to think of that time without a shudder.

"This adventure marked the beginning of what I think I may call a new epoch in my trench experiences. The seasons of fearful depression which I used to have were past and gone, altho the life was just as wretched as before. At night, as I stood on sentry, I would recall the fragments of poems I knew in old days. I wrote immediately to friends in London, who prepared for me a little trench anthology of the poems I liked best. You have no idea what a comfort they have

been. I've put them thru the fire test, and they have withstood it splendidly."

Hall expressed an interest as to the selection, and his friend handed him a booklet in soiled paper covers. Loose leaves from books of various sizes had been sewn together into a little volume which went easily into the pocket of the soldier's tunic. Among others there were "Kubla Khan," "Comus," "The Ode on the Intimations of Immortality," all of Keats's odes and "The eve of St. Agnes," Shelley's "Alastor," Henley's "London voluntaries," and some selections from the nineteenth century sonnets edited by William Sharp. Hall expressed surprise at seeing several poems by Francis Thompson, whom he had never thought of as a soldier's poet, and he asked his friend why he was included. By way of answer Mason took the volume and read the first stanza of "The Poppy."

Heaven set lip to earth's bosom bare
And left the flushed print in a poppy, there.
Like a yawn of fire from the grass it came
And the hot wind fanned it to flapping flame.

"We have no need of war verse in the trenches," said Mason. "What we do need is something which will take our minds off the horrors of modern warfare, after the strain is relaxed."

"Do you mean to say that all of you fellows out there are finding solace in poetry?"

"Certainly not. I merely give you my own experience. But you would be surprised if you knew how many other men do find it essential. Since that night in the communication trench I've been making inquiries, very cautiously of course, for it would never do to let some of the men know that one has such aesthetic tastes. Recently, I met a sergeant major whose experience, slight as it was, bears out splendidly this one of mine. Once, he said, when he believed that he was on the point of a nervous break-down, he remembered suddenly two lines from Shakespeare:

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund Day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops.

"I may have quoted incorrectly, altho I think I have it straight. The effect upon

him, he said, was really miraculous. His battalion had been in the first line continuously, for two weeks, and had suffered heavy casualties. At night every sandbag in the parapet had appeared to be a distorted human countenance. The men who are killed in the trench are placed on the parapets, you know, until there is an opportunity to bury them. He was in a bad way, but those two lines saved him. They called to his mind a picture of some place which he was sure that he had never seen, but one of such great beauty that he forgot the horrors of the trenches. They became a talisman to him, offering just the relief he needed in times of great mental strain. Another fellow found this relief by repeating Hood's sonnet on Silence. You remember it?

There is a silence where hath been no sound,
There is a silence where no sound may be;
In the cold grave, under the deep, deep sea,
Or in wide desert where no life is found.

"It's one of the finest sonnets in the language, to my way of thinking; but imagine a soldier repeating those lines to himself, under shell fire! Odd, isn't it?"

"Odd? That is hardly the word. If anyone but you had told me of it, I should have said it was extremely improbable."

"My dear fellow, that is simply because you have never had occasion to put poetry to the test of fire. Come out and join us! It is worth all the hazards to discover for one's self that Beauty is Truth, Truth Beauty. Yes," he added, "by Jove! it is worth it!"

As further evidence that poetry has stood the fire test let me quote a few passages from Lieutenant Gillespie's "Letters from Flanders," referred to more fully in another section of this paper. In one of his letters home he speaks of "a famous epitaph of Plato on a friend who died young, which plays on the contrast between the morning and the evening star. Shelley has translated it, so far as I can remember:

Thou wast the morning star among the living
Ere thy pure light had fled.
Now thou art gone, thou art as Hesperus giving
New Splendour to the dead.—
but the Greek is simpler and better."

On the eve of the attack in which Gillespie was killed he wrote his father a long letter ending thus: "It will be a great fight, and even when I think of you, I would not wish to be out of this. You remember Wordsworth's 'Happy warrior':

Who if he be called upon to face
Some awful moment to which heaven has joined
Great issues, good or bad, for human kind,
Is happy as a lover, and is attired
With sudden brightness like a man inspired.

"I never could be all that a happy warrior should be, but it will please you to know that I am very happy, and whatever happens, you will remember that."

7. LETTERS FROM THE FRONT

Wagstaffe in Ian Hay's "First hundred thousand" looks over the list of Bobby's outfit and says "If you find you still have a pound or so in hand, add a few books—something to fall back on, in case supplies fail. Personally, I'm taking 'Vanity Fair' and 'Pickwick.' But then, I'm old-fashioned."

The varying literary tastes of the men at the front are brought out by H. G. Wells in "Mr. Britling." Hugh writes to his father about life in the trenches:

"We read, of course. But there never could be a library here big enough to keep us going. We can do with all sorts of books, but I don't think the ordinary sensational novel is quite the catch it was for a lot of them in peace time. Some break towards serious reading in the oddest fashion. Old Park, for example, says he wants books you can chew; he is reading a cheap edition of 'The origin of species.' He used to regard Florence Warden and William Le Queux as the supreme delights of print. I wish you could send him Metchnikoff's 'Nature of Man' or Pearson's 'Ethics of Free Thought.' I feel I am building up his tender mind. Not for me tho, Daddy. Nothing of that sort for me. These things take people differently. What I want here is literary opium. I want something about fauns and nymphs in broad low glades. I would like to read Spenser's 'Faerie Queene.' I don't think I have read it, and yet I have a very distinct impression of knights and dragons and sorcerers and wicked magic ladies moving thru a sort of Pre-Raphaelite tapestry scenery—only with a light on them. I could do with some Hewlett of the 'Forest Lovers' kind. Or with Joseph Conrad in his Kew Palm-house mood. And there

is a book, I once looked into it at a man's room in London; I don't know the title, but it was by Richard Garnett, and it was all about gods who were in reduced circumstances but amidst sunny picturesque scenery—scenery without steel, or poles, or wire—a thing after the manner of Heine's 'Florentine Nights.' Any book about Greek gods would be welcome, anything about temples of ivory-colored stone and purple seas, red caps, chests of jewels, and lizards in the sun. I wish there was another 'Thais.' The men here are getting a kind of newspaper sheet of literature scraps called *The Times* Broadsheets. Snippets, but mostly from good stuff. They're small enough to stir the appetite, but not to satisfy it. Rather an irritant—and one wants no irritant. I used to imagine reading was meant to be a stimulant. Out here it has to be an anodyne."

The general tenor of this fictitious letter is supported by the real letters of an American member of the Foreign Legion, Henry Weston Farnsworth, who died from wounds received in battle, September, 1915. He wrote to his father that he had not yet finished Cramb, but could see how well written it was. "I don't see why it makes the Germans any more understandable to you. It, as far as I have gone, draws them as maddened and blinded by jealousy. I wish Cramb could have lived to read how the English and French are fighting."

To his brother he confided: "Warm things are nice to have and books are interesting to read, that is granted. But if you come in from four hours' sentinel duty in a freezing rain, with mud up to your ankles, you do not want to change your socks (you go out again in an hour) and read a book on German thought. You want a smoke and a drink of hot rum. I say this because several times I have been notified that there were packages for me at the paymaster's office. To go there hoping for such things, and receive a dry book and a clean pair of socks has been known to raise the most dreadful profanity. Don't dwell on this. It's only amusing at bottom." He says that "the only kick he has about mail" is that *Life* which he had much enjoyed, had stopped coming. He read Charles Lamb, "PICKWICK," Plutarch, a deal of cheap French novels, and "War and peace" over again, which he hopes his mother will re-read. In

his opinion, Tolstoi, even more than Stendhal arrives at complete expression of military life. He asks his people to send him from time to time any novel, either in French or English, that they may find interesting. "Books are too heavy to carry when on the move. The state of the German mind, Plato, or Kant, are not necessary for the moment, and I have read Milton, Shakespeare, and Dante." In one letter, written as they were momentarily expecting to be called into action, he notes that his friend is very calm, and is reading the *Weekly Times*, including the advertisements.

Another *Légionnaire* and contemporary of Farnsworth at Harvard, Victor Chapman, tho not essentially a bookish man, has left in his letters* evidence of the effect that reading had on him while serving in the American Aviation Corps. Under date of May 14, 1915, he writes: "After twenty minutes the shooting lessened and we turned to other things—I to reading Lamb, whom I found tedious till I hit the Dissertation on Roast Pig." A few days later he "attacked the 'Autocrat,'" but felt he had to read such a lot to get a little nutrition that he thought it hardly worth while.

A fellow *Légionnaire* says that Chapman "received almost all the Paris newspapers and magazines, not to speak of novels and volumes of poetry. One day he also received a book from America. Chapman undid the parcel, and buried himself in his cabin; when he came out some hours later he was joyful, exuberant; he had read at a sitting the anti-German book that his father had published in New York to enlighten those fellows over there." The book was the one entitled "Deutschland über Alles"; or "Germany speaks; a collection of the utterances of representative Germans in defense of the war policies of the Fatherland" (New York, Putnam's, 1914).

He tells his father that he thinks the book capital, that he "had seen one or two of those fool remarks, but not by any means the greater part. I hope it sells, for it shows up their craziness so wonderfully well. I have been reading my Galsworthy

* Victor Chapman's letters from France; with memoir by John Jay Chapman. New York: Macmillan, 1917.

again; a collection of English verse by a Frenchman, bad as a selection of verse, but still interesting; a short story by Alfred de Vigny, and your Homeric Scenes. Strange and violent ends some of the books of Frise have come to. Outside our cabin door I found, for cleaning the *gamelles*, the pages of the Swiss Family Robinson in French; while yesterday, before another cabin, I found pages of Quentin Durward, also in French. British authors are not the only sufferers, however. The third volume, yet intact, except the back cover, of the *Meditations of St. Ignatius* is placed over the stove for lighting the pipes."

In other letters he reports a total relaxation from war and the like by reviewing the Harvard Dental School requirements for admission and talking over examinations with a comrade who thought of taking up dentistry when he was thru with aviation.

He says that he relishes the New York *Tribunes* which were being sent him frequently, adding that they kept him a bit in touch with America, even tho they were three weeks old when they arrived.

Personal narratives of the great war are rapidly increasing in number. Among those most interesting in connection with our present theme are "Letters from Flanders, written by 2nd Lieut. A. D. Gillespie, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to his home people" (London, Smith, Elder & Co. 1916). Gillespie was a Winchester College and Oxford University man who was studying law at the Inns of Court when he enlisted in August, 1914.

He writes that between eating, sleeping and writing he can't find much time to read, but he manages in the first months of his service to get thru Dante's *Inferno*, and asks that his copy of *Paradise Lost* be sent him from home, together with Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor" or any other Scott in a cheap edition—"in fact anything solid, for I don't think sixpenny novels would go down so well at present. . . . A *Sphere* or an *Illustrated [London News]* would be interesting to me, and to the men afterwards. . . . I have got H. S. Merriman's 'Velvet glove' to read, but so far I seem to have been busy digging, eating or sleeping. . . . [Merriman] doesn't perhaps go very deep, but he can tell a rattling good story, which many of those mod-

ern psychological novelists, with their elaborate analysis of character and of sensation, quite fail to do. . . . Merriman talks of the 'siren sound of the bullet, a sound which the men, when they have once heard it, cannot live without;' but I don't think I shall want you to fire volleys under my window to put me to sleep when I get home. . . .

"I wanted to get some French newspapers, but I could only find an old *Matin*, with nothing in it except translations from the London papers . . .

"I got hold of a German paper yesterday; it had a short account of a football match in Berlin, so did a French paper of one in Paris the other day. But what interested me was to notice that they gave very fairly and accurately the British Admiralty's report of one day's operations in the Dardanelles, except that they multiplied the number of our dead by four. I know this because I happened to have noticed the figures; and so had another subaltern. That is just typical of their system in all their reports. They tell as much truth as they think necessary to hide their lies—or, rather, tell as many lies as they think their public can reasonably swallow. . . .

"I have got hold of a book of Tolstoi's stories. There's something very charming about them, they are so direct and simple; and in the same book one has sketches of Sevastopol during the siege,—curious reading just now, when we are doing our best to give the Russians what we fought to prevent them getting sixty years ago. I once read them before in French, and I think I'm right in saying that he doesn't mention the British once—it's always the French, and yet we all have the habit of thinking that we did all the fighting in the Crimea."

At another time he writes:

"I wish you would give me as a birthday present, Gibbon in Everyman's. Send out a couple of volumes at a time; then I can get rid of them as I read them. For even though it takes time and men and ships to force the Dardanelles, I think the story of Constantiople will be taken up again where it was left in 1455.

"The *Sphere* never comes now. I don't mind for myself, because I always see it in the mess, but if you are ordering it, it ought to come, and the men might like to see it. Send me on two copies of Forbes-Mitchell's 'Reminiscences of the Indian Mutiny,' (Macmillan's one shilling series). He was a sergeant in the 93rd, and I remember that at Sunderland two copies which I gave my platoon were very popular. . . . And if you will give it to me for a birthday present, I should like to read a book which has just come out, 'Ordeal by battle,' by F. S. Oliver; he used to

write a good deal for the *Round Table*, which, by the way, I have not seen lately. Send me the current number and others as they come out . . . I used to take it regularly, but I'm afraid I have missed several quarters since last August."

The anonymous "Letters of a soldier, 1914-1915," written by a French artist to his mother, and translated by "V. M." (London, Constable, 1917) are full of references to the influence of books and reading on his cultivated mind. The following extracts show how he at least carried out the injunction of an eminent French military authority, Colonel Emile Manceau, who at the very height of hostilities said: "Let us read, let us give much time to reading."

Aug. 6, 1914. What we miss is news; there are no longer any papers to be had in this town.

Aug. 26. I was made happy by Maurice Barrès's fine article, "*l'Aigle et le Rossignol*," which corresponds in every detail with what I feel.

Oct. 23. I have re-read Barrès's article, "*l'Aigle et le Rossignol*." It is still as beautiful, but it no longer seems in complete harmony.

Oct. 28. I am glad that you have read Tolstoi: he also took part in war. He judged it; he accepted its teaching. If you can glance at the admirable "War and Peace," you will find pictures that our situation recalls. It will make you understand the liberty for meditation that is possible to a soldier who desires it.

Sept. 21. To sleep in a ditch full of water has no equivalent in Dante, but what must be said of the awakening, when one must watch for the moment to kill or be killed!

Jan. 13, 1915. I did not tell you enough what pleasure the *Revues hebdomadaires* gave me. I found some extracts from that speech on Lamartine which I am passionately fond of. Circumstances led this poet to give to his art only the lowest place. Life in general closed him round, imposing on his great heart a more serious and immediate task than that which awaited his genius.

Jan. 17. What surpasses our understanding (and yet what is only natural) is that civilians are able to continue their normal life while we are in torment. I saw in the *Cri de Paris*, which drifted as far as here, a list of concert programmes. What a contrast! However, mother dear, the essential thing is to have known beauty in moments of grace.

Jan. 19. I have received two parcels; the "*Chanson de Roland*" gives me infinite pleasure—particularly the Introduction, treating of the national epic and of the Mahab-

harata which, it seems, tells of the fight between the spirits of good and evil.

Feb. 2. I am delighted by the Reviews. In an admirable article on Louis Veuillot I noticed this phrase: "O my God, take away my despair and leave my grief!" Yes, we must not misunderstand the fruitful lesson taught by grief, and if I return from this war it will most certainly be with a soul formed and enriched.

I also read with pleasure the lectures on Molière, and in him, as elsewhere, I have viewed again the solitude in which the highest souls wander. But I owe it to my old sentimental wounds never to suffer again thru the acts of others.

Feb. 4. Dear, I was reflecting on Tolstoi's title "War and Peace." I used to think that he wanted to express the antithesis of these two states, but now I ask myself if he did not connect these two contraries in one and the same folly—if the fortunes of humanity, whether at war or at peace, were not equally a burden to his mind.

Feb. 6. Mother dear, I am living over again the lovely legend of Sarpedon; and that exquisite flower of Greek poetry really gives me comfort. If you will read this passage of the Iliad in my beautiful translation by Lecomte de l'Isle, you will see that Zeus utters in regard to destiny certain words in which the divine and the eternal shine out as nobly as in the Christian Passion. He suffers, and his fatherly heart undergoes a long battle, but finally he permits his son to die and Hypnos and Thanatos are sent to gather up the beloved remains.

Hypnos—that is Sleep. To think that I should come to that, I for whom every waking hour was a waking joy, I for whom every moment was a thrill of pride. I catch myself longing for the escape of Sleep from the tumult that besets me. But the splendid Greek optimism shines out as in those vases at the Louvre. By the two, Hypnos and Thanatos, Sarpedon is lifted to a life beyond his human death; and assuredly Sleep and Death do wonderfully magnify and continue our mortal fate.

Thanatos—that is a mystery, and it is a terror only because the urgency of our transitory desires makes us misconceive the mystery. But read over again the great peaceful words of Maeterlinck in his book on death, words ringing with compassion for our fears in the tremendous passage of mortality.

March 3. I have been stupefied by the noise of the shells. Think—from the French side alone forty thousand have passed over our heads, and from the German side about as many, with this difference, that the enemy shells burst right upon us. For my own part, I was buried by three 305 shells at once, to say nothing of the innumerable shrapnel going off close by. You may gather that my brain

was a good deal shaken. And now I am reading. I have just read in a magazine an article on three new novels, and that reading relieved many of the cares of battle.

March 11. I have nothing to say about my life, which is filled up with manual labor. At moments perhaps some image appears, some memory rises. I have just read a fine article by Renan on the origins of the Bible. I found it in a *Revue des deux mondes* of 1886. If later I can remember something of it, I may be able to put my very scattered notions on that matter into better order.

March 17. The other day, reading an old *Revue des deux mondes* of 1880, I came upon an excellent article as one might come upon a noble palace with vaulted roof and decorated walls. It was on Egypt, and was signed Georges Perrot.

8. THE BIBLE IN THE TRENCHES

Living his uneventful life before the war, the average Englishman, says Donald Hankey, could hardly be said to possess a philosophy at all, but rather a code of honor and morals, based partly on tradition and partly on his own observation of the law of cause and effect in the lives of his associates. When war came and he found himself in the ranks, he discovered that his easy-going philosophy did not quite fit in with the new demands made on him. So he had to try and think things out. But this was by no means easy. He had read very little that was of any help to him now. He could remember nothing but a few phrases from the Bible, some verses from Omar Khayyám, and a sentence or two from the Latin Syntax. But when he found himself in a support trench, heavily shelled by the enemy, Omar, who had lived before the day of high explosives, was of little comfort, and "it didn't seem quite playing the game" to turn to the Bible now after having neglected it so long. Though he could not have defined his attitude of mind, he wavered between fatalism and the gospel of the "will to prevail" and was near to becoming a disciple of Nietzsche.

To illustrate how dogma has lost its hold on the common mind, the Rev. Neville S. Talbot in his "Thoughts on religion at the Front" tells of a song he often heard at the informal concerts given by the soldiers. It is called "The Preacher and the Bear," and he quotes it with apologies to the easily-shocked. The song is about a colored minister who, against his conscience, went out shooting on a Sunday and on going home

met a grizzly bear. Taking refuge up a tree, this is his prayer:

O Lord, who delivered Daniel from the lions' den,
Also Jonah from the tummy of the whale—
Three Hebrew chilluns from the fiery furnace,
As the good Book do declare—
O Lord, if you can't help me, don't help that grizzly bear!

"Here," says Mr. Talbot, "is an epitome of a far-spreading incredulity about the Bible. It is the higher criticism in its crudest popular form, and men are at the mercy of it. I have known a mess of officers engage in argument about the Bible with a skeptical Scots doctor, cleverer than they. As old-fashioned believers in the Bible they had to admit being thoroly 'strafed' in the argument, yet they had no way out, such as an intelligent understanding of the Bible affords."

This reminds us of the sailor to whom the words in the Book of Revelation, "there was no more sea," were a source of acute misery. While unlettered he was a deeply religious man, and also a literalist, and he found the thought of a world without a sea almost intolerable. The Bible was to be believed, but what was to become of the sailors?

The American Bible Society, which has had experience in war-time distribution of the Bible, in the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Russo-Japanese War, the Spanish-American War, and in the recent disturbances on the Mexican border, is now hard at work supplying the troops of to-day. From May to Sept. 15, 1917, the Society issued 650,000 copies for the use of American soldiers and sailors. Most of these have been Testaments and single books, or "portions" as they call them, meaning nothing less than one whole book of the Bible. The society has orders for 150,000 more Bibles, Testaments and portions, which are being issued as rapidly as possible. The two chief problems before the society are to secure the necessary funds and to meet the growing demand. There is a rush of orders from many widely different sources. The society's presses have been running for weeks up to two o'clock at night.

The copies already issued have gone out to the troops, first of all thru the nine home agencies of the society, most of which have made special efforts to distribute them. Next they have used auxiliary societies, such as the Massachusetts and the Maryland Bible Societies. Then the Y. M. C. A., with whom the society has an understanding, drew very largely upon its resources. The society has recently agreed to furnish the National War Council of the Y. M. C. A. one million Testaments and has signed contracts with responsible firms for the manufacture of these books. They are to be delivered to the Y. M. C. A. free of all cost on condition that they will be circulated judiciously among the soldiers and sailors. As the reserve funds of the society are exhausted, it must now raise more money by a special campaign, in order to cover the cost of the books already issued, and make further provision for future issues if the war continues for a long period. The society appeals for at least \$400,000 for these purposes.

The directors of the society feel that every enlisted man in the Army or Navy ought to have a Testament, or a Gospel, or a whole Bible for his own use. Some of the men are glad to get them and willing to pay for them, but to others they must be given free. It is felt that the best way to give a soldier a Bible or a Testament is to have it come from the people in his own home, his own town, or his own church. They should see that he gets one before he leaves. The society has worked thru these channels, and so has supplied a large number of individuals, churches, Sunday schools and local organizations. The Northeastern Department of the Society's Atlantic Agency in Pennsylvania secured \$400 from the churches of Scranton with which to buy Bibles for the soldiers going from that city and region. For the special use of the Maryland troops, the Maryland Bible Society ordered 10,000 copies of the Scriptures with a letter inserted from President Wilson, written at the request of Dr. Goucher, president of the Maryland Bible Society. The Massachusetts Society has had a letter from the governor of the state inserted in its books and the New York Bible Society, operating in New York City,

has distributed 25,000 Testaments and portions, with a similar letter from Colonel Roosevelt inserted. The New York Society also issues a leaflet containing messages from a score of eminent men, including Governor Whitman, General Leonard Wood and Rear-Admiral Usher, commanding the distribution.

This is President Wilson's admonition to the men of the Army and Navy:

"The Bible is the Word of Life. I beg that you will read it and find this out for yourselves—read, not little snatches here and there, but long passages that will really be the road to the heart of it.

"You will not only find it full of real men and women, but also of things you have wondered about and been troubled about all your life, as men have been always, and the more you read the more it will become plain to you what things are worth while and what are not; what things make men happy—loyalty, right dealings, speaking the truth, readiness to give everything for what they think their duty, and, most of all, the wish that they may have the real approval of the Christ, who gave everything for them; and the things that are guaranteed to make men unhappy—selfishness, cowardice, greed, and everything that is low and mean.

"When you have read the Bible you will know that it is the Word of God, because you will have found it the key to your own heart, your own happiness, and your own duty."

A representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church Mission in France reports that one day he went to see a poor, unfortunate soldier in jail and left with him a New Testament. The following week he went again to see him. He was asked for copies for the other prisoners, and a Bible for the guard. "It was really impressive," the pastor writes, "to see that poor fellow behind the iron gate smiling to me and sending me greetings of thanks and gratitude."

Among the negroes employed there, says the same pastor, was one who already knew a little of the New Testament. On Easter Monday he was seen crying like a child. He had in his hand the book which had been given him and a letter.

"What have you got, my lad?" asked the pastor.

"I heard wife dead in Madagascar, and me read the New Testament."

Another negro from New Caledonia wrote:

I ask you for some more many copies of the Gospel for comrades, and one Saint Mathieu for me. Me doing well,—and you, my pastor, and your son, and your daughter. I am your son who loves you.

Danis.

A pastor who always carries with him a few Testaments for distribution, gave one to a young soldier. Months later the pastor was visiting a hospital and was accosted by this same soldier, who, coming up, grasped him by the hand most cordially and said:

"You do not know me, do you? But I remember you. In fact I shall never forget you. I owe you a debt I can never repay. You remember that some months ago you were distributing New Testaments at the station of X—, and you gave me one. I put it in my bag, and when I got out to the front, in the midst of the awful scenes of destruction, facing danger and death, when one did not know what the moment would bring, I found time to read the little book you gave me. I am a changed man. And it is your little book that has done it. I do not know how I can ever thank you enough!"

A soldier of the Second Pennsylvania Infantry said to his chaplain: "This is not the kind of Bible I wanted." When asked what kind he did want, he replied: "I want an Old Testament with the Lord's Prayer in it." The chaplain told him that it had not yet been published. The soldier said he thought that was what he wanted. "At least, I want the part of the Bible that I can read every day." When the chaplain told him that he could read any part of it daily, the soldier was not satisfied. He said, "My mother used to read me one part of the Bible every day and that is what I want." The chaplain then began quoting the 23d Psalm. "That's it. That's what I want," he cried.

Certainly in the wars of old the thunder of the Psalms was an antidote for the thunder of battle. In the Crusades, there were but few battles against the Saracens in which there was not sung the *Venite* of the 95th Psalm, the Templar's battle cry.

In 1380, when the Tartar hordes were advancing on Moscow, Demetrius, Grand Prince of Russia, advanced to meet the invaders on the banks of the Don. After reading the 46th Psalm, "God is our refuge and strength," he plunged into the fight which ended in the defeat of the Tartars.

The Psalms were the war-shout of John Sobieski. From them the Great Armada took its motto. They were the watchwords of Gustavus Adolphus and Cromwell, the battle hymn of the Huguenots and the Cévennois.

At the battle of Courtrai in 1587 the Huguenots chanted the 24th and 25th verses of the 118th Psalm. "The cowards are afraid," cried a young courtier to the Duc de Joyeuse, who commanded the Roman Catholics; "they are confessing themselves." "Sire," said a scarred veteran, "when the Huguenots behave thus, they are ready to fight to the death."

In Great Britain's Civil War the beginning of a battle was frequently heralded by the singing of Psalms. This was true of the Battle of Marston Moor. As his troopers bore the body of John Hampden to his grave, they chanted the 90th Psalm, which since 1662 has had its place in the burial service of the Prayer Book.

The Psalms were the battle cry of the Huguenots in 1704 when Cavalier won a brilliant victory. It was with the singing of the 48th Psalm that Roland, one of the Camisard leaders, routed the Royalists at the Bridge of Salindres in 1709.

Reading and believing as did these warriors of old, produced men of the type of Sir Richard Grenville, who, with his hundred men and his little forty-ton frigate, fought against fifty-three Spanish ships of war manned with ten thousand men. Sir Richard's last words have been lovingly preserved for us by Sir Walter Raleigh:

"Here die I, Richard Grenville, with a joyful and quiet mind, for that I have ended my life as a true soldier ought to do, that hath fought for his country, queen, religion, and honor. Whereby my soul most joyfully departeth out of this body, and shall always leave behind it an everlasting fame of a valiant and true soldier that hath done his duty as he was bound to do."

THE SOLDIERS' BRANCH OF THE SYRACUSE PUBLIC LIBRARY*

BY PAUL M. PAYNE, *Librarian, Syracuse Public Library*

THE Soldiers' branch is the department of the library work in Syracuse which supplies reading matter for the 20,000 men in the Syracuse Mobilization Camp and the other military posts in and near the city. What it has done is impromptu and incomplete, but it has enough results to be worth considering, and it has secured them at a very small cost.

I know what a volunteer soldier is from personal experience as well as from acquaintance and observation. He is a boy in uniform away from home. To those who see him on the streets in Syracuse on Saturday night or Sunday he may seem one thing or another—the last hope of democracy, a hero in khaki, a peril to the peace and virtue of the community. To himself, however, he is just a boy away from home. He comes into the library and stands up all one afternoon, telling the interested but conscience-stricken young lady at the information desk the story of his life. He stands on the sidewalk, idle and lonesome, waiting for the time to return to camp. He gets married in the most ridiculously casual way, because he is away from home. He falls victim to all kinds of temptation for exactly the same reason. As Kipling said, 'E ain't no thin red 'ero, and 'e aint no plaster saint. He is just a boy away from home.

What he needs is what any boy needs, and added to this the special needs of the boy away from home. What he needs in books is chiefly due to his being away from home. That is, it is something to occupy his time, to give him cheer, comfort and diversion, to occupy the monotonous vacancy of his hours off duty.

I don't propose to analyze the character of the soldier's demand for reading matter, except to say that good poetry, books about foreign countries, books about the war, popular books about inventions, and

stirring books of biography are among the subjects in demand. We find also in Syracuse a strong call for books in Polish, Yiddish, Italian, and French, from enlisted men who have not yet mastered the English language.

THE EXPANSION CAMP AT SYRACUSE

As soon as the nation entered the war and it became apparent that a large army was to be raised, representatives of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce began a campaign to get the State Fair Grounds in use as a camp site. It is a large piece of ground with extensive buildings, water supply, and sewerage, and it served the purpose during the early summer. But as the number of men in the expansion camp increased, the fair grounds became inadequate and undesirable and regiments were moved out upon the hillsides along Onondaga Lake. The camp has contained some 20,000 men scattered along three miles of rather poor highway.

Another fact which has something to do with the problem of supplying reading matter to these soldiers is the nature of the camp itself. Regular army regiments were brought in, experienced men divided into groups, and these different groups expanded into separate regiments. From time to time, different regiments or battalions have been sent away. The individual soldier therefore has been shifted about considerably, and the individual regiment likewise. Before the coming of winter it is expected that the whole camp will be vacated. Anything in the nature of permanent buildings therefore could hardly be expected. The management of camp activities has to be done in a rather off-hand manner.

THE BEGINNING OF THE SOLDIERS' BRANCH

Traveling libraries had been sent out from the Syracuse Public Library to the armories of the National Guard before the Syracuse Expansion Camp was established. It remained for one of the young matrons

*Read at the meeting of the New York Library Association at Roscoe, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1917.

of Syracuse, a college woman with public spirit, to make the suggestion which led to the greater experiment. When this young woman called up the library one morning and inquired whether anything particular was being done to supply books and magazines for the growing number of soldiers at the fair grounds, it became apparent that active work was expected on the part of the Syracuse Public Library, and without exception the board of trustees and the members of the staff accepted eagerly the opportunity that was offered. Everyone in Syracuse who had a mind capable of translating patriotism into social service had begun to see that this army of young Americans just outside the city limits meant a good deal more than car-fares, cigars, tickets for the movies, picture postcards and other articles of merchandise and profit. It meant the biggest social problem which Syracuse had encountered since the moral survey of half a dozen years before. It meant cleaning up the city for the soldiers, driving out the vultures and suppressing the dives, and it meant a great deal more than that. The city must make every possible effort thru every possible agency to surround the camp with the influences of home, and to make these boys a part of the life of the city. We were determined to convince these men that Syracuse regards them as Syracuse people, and is determined to be proud of them.

I wish I had time to tell you with what whole-hearted enthusiasm the city entered upon this task and with what results. It is a record of which Syracuse may well be proud. I can only say that the Syracuse Hospitality Committee, representing all the social agencies that could be mustered into service and divided into sub-committees for all kinds of duty, decided that to provide free reading matter was one of the important things to be done, and made the Public Library the clearing house for all work of this kind in connection with the soldiers.

The library purchased out of its own funds a total of 421 books, choosing titles which we could not expect as gifts. From suggestive lists furnished by all members of the staff and from recommendations

made by army officers and Y. M. C. A. men and others, material was obtained for a list of books suitable for the soldiers' use, and this list was printed for free distribution as a means of informing the public what kind of books to give. A generous and energetic lady who took charge of the work obtained from private libraries, mostly thru her own efforts, more than 3000 books, of which 2500 were suitable for use. Mrs. Van Bergen's work was done thru the Syracuse division of the National League for Women's Service, which contributed its own book-plate with the message "To the brave boys who carry our flag into Humanity's war." People in outlying districts also responded very generously to the appeal for books for the soldiers.

In addition to the task of supplying the soldiers in the big camp, a smaller but quite as important problem presented itself. A regiment of the National Guard had been divided into small detachments and detailed for outpost duty along the outskirts of the city and the canal to guard transportation lines and state property. If monotony threatens the welfare of 20,000 soldiers encamped in one great military city, what must be the case of a group of two or one-half dozen young men taken away from the varied life of their own communities and told to spend all their time watching a bridge abutment or the wide waters of the Erie Canal at Dewitt? If reading matter was needed anywhere it was needed here, and after some delay (for which the library committee was not in any way responsible), traveling libraries were established in all these outposts. On the first of August, fourteen agencies had been set up, two of them in Y. M. C. A. huts, two in charge of army chaplains, one at the Soldiers' Club in the room recently vacated by the Syracuse University Club of Syracuse, one in the Jewish Communal Home, and two at downtown armories. In all 1620 books had been distributed with a circulation for July from the Y. M. C. A. huts of 2452. August showed about the same circulation. In preparing these books for use, they were first looked over and the undesirable ones laid aside. Those which we found suitable were accessioned as fast as

they were needed and they were prepared for circulation in the simplest way; that is, by making a shelf slip for each book, and inserting a bookplate with the name of the donor and book number. Two book cards were made; one was kept at the library and the other placed in the pocket of the book ready for circulation. This work was the special duty of the assistant librarian. It should be remembered that by far the greater number of books in use contribute nothing to the circulation figures, for tho they are read with great zeal they never leave the premises.

CONCLUSIONS

Three points seem worthy of emphasis. First, the low cost of our Syracuse experiment. The funds of the Syracuse War Chest have been drawn upon for \$473.28. The work of preparing books for circulation was carried on in the Public Library. The transportation was attended to for the most part by military trucks, Y. M. C. A. wagons or private automobiles, and the actual distribution of the books was in the hands of Y. M. C. A. secretaries. The advantage of having a large and well equipped library within reach of the camp was of course a factor in the situation, for similar work could not have been carried on from a point remote from such a library without much greater expense.

Some alarm was expressed not only by civilians but by army men as well concerning the fate of the books exposed to the ruthlessness of the enlisted men. Having been one myself, I did not share in this feeling of alarm. I am glad to say that the experiment bears out my feeling of confidence in the responsibility of the soldier. Unlike the borrower in civil life, the soldier does not pack his grip for parts unknown without notice, nor does he move attended by a moving van capable of holding property in bulk belonging to the neighbors. When he leaves somebody knows his next address and what has become of articles temporarily in his possession. A regiment and two battalions left at short notice about two weeks ago, presumably for somewhere in France. There were a good many book borrowers in this regiment but after they had left not a book was missing.

The Y. M. C. A. is the best agency for handling books for soldiers. Y. M. C. A. secretaries have had experience in this work. They were maintaining their own libraries on the Mexican border before the public libraries in the United States had begun to wake up to the necessity of providing reading matter to the soldiers. They have the spirit which must be present wherever library work is to be done, the spirit of comradeship, the alert, sympathetic, yet never condescending or meddlesome helpfulness that makes its way in the face of practical difficulties. It has been said that Y. M. C. A. men have been too busy to help us in this great task of supplying reading matter in the army cantonments. I have the personal assurance of two or three representative secretaries that the opposite is the case. They are not only willing to undertake this work but they are anxious to do it, for whenever they put a book into the hands of the soldier or go to the soldier's tent to get a book that is overdue, they are establishing a personal contact with the individual, and this personal contact is the foundation and essence of Y. M. C. A. work. It is obviously impossible that the entire business for soldiers should be done thru the Y. M. C. A. For one thing, the army chaplains have to be considered and their field of interest sometimes conflicts with that of the Y. M. C. A. The Knights of Columbus, representing the Roman Catholic element, have their own work to do as well as the Jewish organizations. Within its sphere—and its sphere is a very large one—the Y. M. C. A. is equal to any responsibility that can be placed upon it. Finally, one thing needs to be kept in mind: publicity is indispensable in this work, and the publicity must be of a peculiar nature suited to the case. Few of the soldiers read the newspapers or know of the events that are taking place in the regiment a mile away. The work of getting information about free books to them can be done only by bringing it practically to the door of their tents.

THE measure of a man's value is determined by his power to think individually and act collectively.

THE AMATEUR PROFESSIONAL*

BY HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN, *Librarian, Brown University*

It is understood that what I have to say this morning is addressed solely to our young friends whose success in their studies has created this occasion. I take it for granted that the others present have come here either not on my account or else to give me their moral support.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen of the Graduating Class: You have spent two years in studying the science and art of librarianship. It will certainly not be an excess in proportion if you devote half an hour to considering some phases of the philosophy of librarianship, especially as the philosophy of the profession which you now adopt will be to all intents your philosophy of life.

Those who deal with books cannot but be interested in what books are made of—words. In studying words we soon learn that they are not things fixed and final, but are perpetually changing; that they live and grow and die; that they are subject to the ups and downs of fortune. All this, to be sure, Horace had found out two thousand years ago. A good example of words that rise in honor is the proud title born by Wellington and Joffre, "marshal," which originally meant "stable boy." Another such word is "queen," which in old Germanic meant, as it does in modern Swedish, simply "woman," but is now the proudest title that a woman can bear. Curiously enough the same word has fallen as low as it has been lifted high, and in the form "quean" affords one of the least honorable titles that can be applied to a woman.

Other examples of loss of standing by words are two that belong to my subject to-day, the first meaning "one who takes delight in something" and the second, "one who is a lover of something." But both "dilettante" and "amateur" have become tainted with the meaning of "dabbler." The first, indeed, has hopelessly lost its noble significance, the one for which I should like to employ it to-day; the second I shall fortunately be able to

use, for, strangely, in the field of sport it has kept a firm hold on its nobler meaning. You all know how sharply in that field the line is drawn between the amateur and the professional. The purpose—so far as it is not merely social—is to ensure that men who are playing as a relaxation for the love of the game shall not be pitted against men who have trained themselves to play as to a trade, who are really playing for the money their exertion will bring; and so the rule shuts out all who accept pay. This rule might seem to imply that no one who accepts pay for his work can be an amateur, but such an inference is unsound. A man who works first of all for the pay is not an amateur, but a man who works for love and accepts pay as the necessary condition of his working at all, may be as true an amateur as a man of independent means who works without pay.

Amateur service has two elements; one relating to the spirit in which the work is done, the disregard of pay, the sense of obligation and honor; the other to the real reward, the joy of work. In regard to the first point there is a striking illustration in one of Joe Lincoln's Cape Cod novels,—those books that fairly make you taste the salt air as you read. His hero, Captain Nat, had just returned from a long voyage in the Pacific. He took a packet boat from Boston to his home on the Cape. A squall coming up, the skipper begged Captain Nat to take the helm. He did so and brought the schooner under control but not before her compass had been smashed by a splinter from the broken topmast. The fog was so thick that the helmsman could hardly see the bowsprit; there was a gale blowing, and night came on. Soon the skipper and the crew had no idea where they were, and the owner, who was aboard, was in a great fright. He rebuked Captain Nat's coolness by reminding him that it wasn't his vessel that he was running into danger. Finally, after hours of pitchy darkness, Captain Nat swung the vessel into the wind and gave the order to anchor.

*Address before the Graduating Class of the New York State Library School, Albany, June 15, 1917.

In a little while the fog lifted and the rest discovered that their volunteer steersman had placed the schooner in her own harbor and directly over her moorings. Then Captain Nat turned upon the owner and said, "When I undertake to handle a vessel I handle her the best I know how, and the fact that I don't own her makes no difference to me." There spoke, you say, the true professional spirit. Yes, I reply, because it is also the true amateur spirit which forgets all else when a work has once been undertaken.

But this represents the outgo of the amateur spirit. What is its income. One return of the highest professional importance, especially for beginners, is recognition on the part of those who employ us that we are putting the best that is in us into our work; and this means promotion, advancement, ultimately to the limit of our capacity. Still higher is the inner reward, that which Sir Thomas More and the Humanists, which Lester Ward and the Sociologists, which every man in his own strivings places as the normal end of human exertion—happiness; and this highest joy comes only as the reward of effort, occupation, work. People often talk as if the question were between working and having a good time; but our choice may be between work and mischief, which is another form of work and which may land us in anything but a good time; between work and play, which becomes work as soon as we cease to provide it with work for a background; or, finally, between working and doing nothing, which means being bored to death. Delight in our work as we do it is the ideal. It gives us our reward as we go along regardless of pay-day. It annuls forever the curse of Eden in which work is regarded as an infliction.

But does it really do this? Not to mention experiences of our own, we recall Mrs. Browning's pathetic "Cry of the children," the anathemas of Ruskin and Morris against modern industry, and we do not wonder that the labor leader sneered and his audience groaned at President Eliot's reference to the joy of work. The division of labor—not to speak of human greed—has much evil to

answer for, but in spite of it there may be joy of life if not joy of work, and division of labor has not swamped all fields of effort. Were I addressing men and women whose work has lost touch with creation, with individuality, with human interest, I should have to base my plea on what can be done in spite of it. But I am addressing members of a profession that uses but is not dominated by division of labor. Librarianship is even favored above some other professions, for it is at once learned and human. Most occupations are not learned, as everyone knows, but it is not always realized that some of the most learned occupations may easily fall out of touch with human interests. You may remember the old Scarebeest in Dr. Holmes's *Poet at the Breakfast Table*. The astronomer may have his eyes fixed so firmly on the heavens that he forgets all about his fellow creatures on this earth. The mathematician may dwell in pure space, or hyper-space, oblivious, like Archimedes, even of war. But the librarian is as near to man as to knowledge. His professional interest in books is in direct proportion to their human interest. He must indeed make knowledge his province, not as Bacon did to govern and command it, but as the bird does in flying over, and this bird's-eye view he employs to enable him to guide his fellow-men to whatever corners of the vast territory they may wish to visit or inhabit.

It follows that the librarian must never stop learning, and equally that he must never grow away from people, must never let his books or the mechanism by which he makes them available to the public hide living men and women from his view. It is taken for granted that the librarian has chosen his profession because it attracts him. If not, then nothing that I am saying is for him. Many of the complaints of workers in all fields are due, not to hard conditions, nor to insufficient pay, but to a misfit between the worker and his work. A librarian who did not love books nor delight in kindling that love in others could hardly be thought of as a librarian. Our calling is itself progressive, one of the most modern and most

rapidly developing of all professions. Therefore, given his initial interest, the variety and growth of the librarian's work should be stimulus enough to keep up that interest, which is only the intellectual side of what on the emotional side is joy of work.

Yet it is not safe to take one's own progress for granted. It is all too easy to stagnate or even drop back without realizing it. In my boyhood I heard the commander at Little Round Top, one of the key positions in the Battle of Gettysburg, tell the story of the fight as he saw it. There was a desperate struggle for the hill, which had been seized by the Northern troops. General Chamberlain said that he and his men had every sensation of going forward, but to his horror he noticed by an inspection of the landmarks that they had been falling back. Only a furious bayonet charge regained their lost ground. If, however, we librarians recognize all along that we share the common weakness of mankind toward retrogression, we may the better guard against it. But we have not been given a vantage point to hold against assault. Ours is an advancing army, and it is not enough to stand our ground. We must keep up with the main body. In my own connection with library work during more than a third of a century, the whole field of interest has changed. No better proof of this can be asked than a comparison of the earliest and the latest volumes of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. How prehistoric! you exclaim as you read the utterances of library leaders in 1876. But the progress has been as continuous as the publication of the *JOURNAL* itself, and step by step our library host has passed on from what you call those old academic problems to the vexed and burning questions of to-day.

In urging the adoption of the amateur spirit in your professional life I have not laid upon you the duty of leadership. That is the gift of God. I am only pointing out how the amateur spirit can enrich your professional life by the vitalizing contribution of enthusiasm. I said at the beginning, somewhat darkly, that your philosophy of librarianship would

from now on constitute your philosophy of life. It would have been more direct to say that you are about to adopt a philosophy of life that will profoundly affect your professional philosophy; but I wished to make librarianship my main theme and so I reversed the proposition. But, still viewing life from the point of view of librarianship, what influence do you find it possible for the amateur spirit in your professional career to reflect upon your personal well being? Joy of work almost inevitably translates itself into success in work, and success exerts a powerful reaction on mind and body. A friend of mine attended a meeting at which Galton, the founder of Eugenics, was present. He told me that Galton at eighty was physically and mentally the youngest man in the room.

In very truth the amateur spirit is the professional man's fountain of youth. Four hundred years ago Ponce de Leon, in his old age, sailed northward from the West Indies in search of the fabled island of Bimini and its restorative waters. He discovered, instead, the peninsula of Florida where he lost his life. We now accept old age and the end of life as inevitable, asking only that so long as we inhabit this body at all it serve us in vigor. Ponce de Leon, from our point of view, started out on a vain quest, seeking elsewhere what he already carried within his own bosom, in the tireless activity of his unworn spirit, in his eager adventure of discovery. There can be no earthly immortality, but we can bring over the spirit of immortality into our mortal life. This was the teaching for which Dante thanked "the old instructor of his youth," Brunetto Latini:

"Who, while on earth, ere yet by death surprised,
Taught me how mortals are immortalized."

There is still another reward of work done in the amateur spirit of self-forgetfulness, and that is one that we appreciate in times of affliction like the present. It is the condition that Heine in his poem on Bimini, called the only true fountain of youth, Lethe, oblivion. It is surely not the truest or most normal reward of absorbing work, yet it is one that awaits us at our need. Longfellow

has here, both by example and precept, shown us the efficacy of this source of consolation. During the anxious period of our Civil War, in which his own son was engaged, and shortly after he had lost his wife by a sudden and painful death, Longfellow took up the translation of Dante. In one of his most beautiful sonnets he has pictured to us the relief which this occupation brought him:

Oft have I seen at some cathedral door
A laborer, pausing in the dust and heat,
Lay down his burden, and with reverent feet
Enter, cross himself, and on the floor
Kneel to repeat his paternoster o'er;
Far off the noises of the world retreat;
The loud vociferations of the street
Become an undistinguishable roar.
So, as I enter here from day to day,
And leave my burden at this minster gate,
Kneeling in prayer, and not ashamed to pray,
The tumult of the time disconsolate
To inarticulate murmurs dies away,
While the eternal ages watch and wait.

All this wonderful fruition, it seems to me, springs naturally out of the amateur spirit in living applied first of all where its realization is most difficult, to our professional life. But this is nothing more, after all, than what we call in simple language, putting our heart into our work, into our living. May we not, therefore, in an unsentimental application of the word, taking "love" for what it stands for in the best sense of "amateur," choose for our motto the old medieval proverb, "Love conquers all things"—the deepest law of human life? If so, we shall find ourselves in the best of the world's company, and one of the first of our new associates to greet us will be Chaucer's winsome Prioress, who, as you remember, wore on her arm a brooch of gold bearing the legend *Amor vincit omnia*.

So much for our subject, "The Amateur Professional." Let me add a few words of a more personal nature, and I shall have done. You have been going to school nearly all your lives; but with this occasion formal schooling is for most of you ended. What you learn henceforth will be gained in the school of Experience. One great difference that you will soon discover between that teacher and those whom you have sat under here is that she cares nothing for your success or failure. You may profit by her in-

struction or neglect it; she is alike unmoved. Far different have your teachers here shown themselves, with their unflagging interest in your progress, an interest that will not cease when you leave this room, but will follow you as long as they live. What shall be your response to their devotion? I will answer for you, not in my own words, but in those of Longfellow, and in continuation of the lines which I have already quoted from the beautiful poem that he wrote for the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation from Bowdoin. That was the first college commencement that I ever saw, and I had the great privilege of standing for a few moments near Mr. Longfellow as he was about to take his place in the procession,—long enough to stamp on my memory the gracious presence of that best beloved of poets. In the course of his poem he paid a tribute to his old teachers that embodied the quotation from Dante ending with these words, which I now make yours:

How grateful am I for that patient care
All my life long my language shall declare.

Dante's words were deeds. See to it that your deeds become words eloquent with your gratitude to the teachers who to-day give you their godspeed. But the poem contains still another quotation that I wish to use to express your teachers' feeling toward you as you pass out from their tutelage. You have hitherto been conscious of a critical mood in your teachers as they have corrected your mistakes, informed your ignorance, and spurred your indifference; but the fault-finding was only on the surface; underlying it was a deep interest, which alone you will feel henceforth. They even envy you as you set your feet on the path of life's great adventure, and in their hearts they are saying with Longfellow:

How beautiful is youth! how bright it gleams
With its illusions, aspirations, dreams
Book of Beginnings, Story without End,
Each maid a heroine, and each man a friend!
Aladdin's Lamp, and Fortunatus' Purse,
That holds the treasures of the universe!
All possibilities are in its hands,
No danger daunts it, and no foe withstands;
In its sublime audacity of faith,
"Be thou removed!" it to the mountain saith,
And with ambitious feet, secure and proud,
Ascends the ladder leaning on the cloud!

PUBLIC VS. SPECIAL LIBRARIES*

BY ADELAIDE R. HASSE, *Chief of the Economics Division, New York Public Library*

SOME of you may know that I have been pleading that the public library begin to serve the business man. I came to this conference with notes for a repetition of that plea. I soon found that the ground had been swept away from under my feet, that the business man had literally come into his own, that he no longer required a petitioner among public libraries.

This conference will go down in library history as marking a new era in public library work. We have had the era of technique, the era of extension. This Louisville conference begins the era of a wide open public library. The lid is off. It is splendid. The ring of the new movement as expressed at this conference has been genuine. The public library has had many successes. It is about to make its most brilliant success.

In entering on this new era let us not be swept off our feet. In dealing with the business man we are not dealing with children, nor with people of leisure, nor with inexperience, the chief constituency of the public library hitherto. In dealing with the business man we must not only be willing. We must be adequate. He is naturally distrustful of us. In many cases we are to him still a lot of well meaning high brows. He expects us to fall down. That is why he starts his special libraries. The business man discovered the public library years ago. We were then too provincial to see our opportunity. Now that we are at last alive to it we find ourselves confronted with a dangerous market. The special libraries have stepped in and are selling expert service to the business man. It is all very well to say start publicity campaigns, advertise, etc. In advertising the public library to the business man we must first of all be very sure we have something to sell. To fail in this would be disastrous to the whole cause. A business man does not trade where it does not pay. Every time a public library falls down in its serv-

ice to a business man it means trade lost, possibly a special library started. When the special libraries contend that a public library cannot give the business man the service which they can, they are quite right. They cannot, at present, because they are not equipped. That is not saying, however, that they might not give this service. It is a simple matter of equipment, equipment of service, equipment of material, equipment of method. The New York Public Library falls down, like every other public library attempting work with the business man, in the inadequacy of its equipment for giving the kind of service a special library gives to its clients. But they might all give it.

Before they can, however, the schools must turn out people trained to do this work. The material at present turned out by the schools for business library work is qualified chiefly for filing and similar work. Either trained economists should be given a short brush-up in library technique, or provision should be made in the library school curriculum for more adequate training of students for business library work. It would be exceedingly disastrous to go into this work equipped with no better service than the average at present available. This association could probably do nothing of greater practical usefulness than to appoint a committee instructed to prepare a standard course of study recommended for adoption in the training of students for business library work.

As to the equipment of material, the public library wants to get away from the idea that it takes books to do this. The business man and the business service of the public library do not require the ordinary business book. These are for the junior clerks,—the young fellows who are either being coached in the corporation school or are otherwise being educated. You see this whole question of business service by the public library is still so much in the formative stage that we are just at present not a little confused. Serving

* Address before the Special Libraries Association at Louisville, June 26, 1917.

business books is usually not serving the business man but the man who is going to be a business man. Serving the business man usually requires the use not of books but of material not ordinarily found in public libraries. That is what special librarians mean when they say a public library cannot serve a business man as they can. A public librarian thinks ordinarily only in terms of books. A business man, in business, rarely.

Just what is the service a public library can give a business man? At one of the general sessions of this conference a librarian said he had been approached by an ambitious young worker in a wool mill for a book on slushing, and after some inquiry he found that there was no book on slushing and told the ambitious young mill worker so and that ended the transaction. Now that was all wrong. The young fellow did not want a book. He wanted information. Information on a going industry is to be had. Whether it is a mill-worker or a business man makes no difference.

When such a call comes to a public library it is up to that institution to supply what is wanted. One of our best clients, a sugar expert for a large investment corporation, recently found himself drawn an ensign into the navy with an important report unfinished. We had served him for many months, knew his materials and the nature of his report. The unfinished portion was statistical, totals and per capita consumption, production, value of output, etc., of cane and beet sugar thruout the world for a long period of years. We completed his report for him. It necessitated working thru a large amount of material in many languages. A Brazilian port is to be developed. Before financing it a New York City concern wants a report on the debt history, the financial standing, the economic prospects of the port. The report is made. How? No matter here. But at the time nothing in the world is so important to us as the making of that report. Lunches are missed, dinners are missed, trains are missed until we "get over the top" with that report.

Last February the three French cities of

Marseilles, Bordeaux and Paris made loans which were taken up in this country. Many large houses in New York City competed for the loans. Again the funding history and the financial standing for a series of years of each of the cities was called for. The competing houses did not have the information. Some of them had special libraries. Representatives of four houses worked at the library on this matter, one of the four being the house that took up the loan.

A big tobacco house telephones for the vote on a certain Oklahoma constitutional amendment involving the corporation tax. We haven't the information. After telephoning around we find we cannot get it in New York City. We telegraph to the Secretary of State of Oklahoma. In two hours we are able to telephone the vote to the original inquirer. A special library could have done no more. A large silk importing concern wants a report on the movement of habutai silk at the present time and for a few years back. These tables occur in a Japanese trade paper. The silk house now sends a man regularly to draw off these tables. We had to know the inside of that paper before we could direct this man to it. A big fertilizer manufacturing concern telephones for the consumption and production in 1916 of sulphate of ammonia in China. A four page type-written report goes out in the afternoon mail.

You will see this is all business man's work in which business books are of very little use. How then do we get our information? Bit by bit we have learned that certain continental newspapers publish authoritative commodity market reports, that certain foreign journals publish current security market reports, that certain houses issue market letters on jute, rubber, copper, nitrate, silk, etc. Some of these market letters are tiny four by six inch affairs. If we have no information but know a client who has, we telephone the first client asking permission to refer the second client.

You will see that my interpretation of service to the business man is largely one of supplying current information promptly.

There are of course communities where such service is not in demand, and others where a variant of it is in demand. My whole contention is simply that we public librarians have not developed either ourselves or our plants to render this kind of service in the most businesslike way.

As to method. Satisfactory service, we find, is our best advertisement. We are indifferent to the man who comes to us for a given book. He does not require our service, but the service of a page. In our attitude to the business man we are extremely punctilious, especially if it is his first application to us. Often a business man applies in person for material not immediately wanted. In that case we regularly interview him as to his exact needs and the ground already covered by him. A memorandum of his name, address, telephone number, date of application and date when material is wanted is made. If he wants to use the material itself it is assembled for him and is ready when he calls. If he wants a report on it it is sent him punctually, as agreed upon. In the case of a written report we usually allow a short time for the report to have reached our client and then telephone him asking only if it is satisfactory. In sending a written report we never write a regulation library letter but write as tho we were actually making a business transaction delivering goods. That is, we do business with the business man in his way—not in our way. If there are tables in foreign quantities or values in the report we do not try to convert those tables. The business man would at once be distrustful. We send the tables as found but append the unit equivalent in American quantities and values of those given in the tables. We make a point of always giving our sources. In other words we build up our written reports with the idea of establishing the confidence of our client. We want him to come again. We want him to talk about us. We want our business to advertise us. If two of our clients are at work in similar fields we ask permission of each to make an introduction. If a client is a specialist in, say, copra we follow him up informally with worth while new material. Thus the

editor of a paper boosting a certain eastern market was sent word recently of an article of exceptional interest to him in a French trade paper. He came, looked it over, made a note of it, saying he would use it in Boston next day where his editorial work was done. The next day he phoned from Boston saying there was no copy of the paper in Boston and would we have the article photostated and in his office next morning. We did.

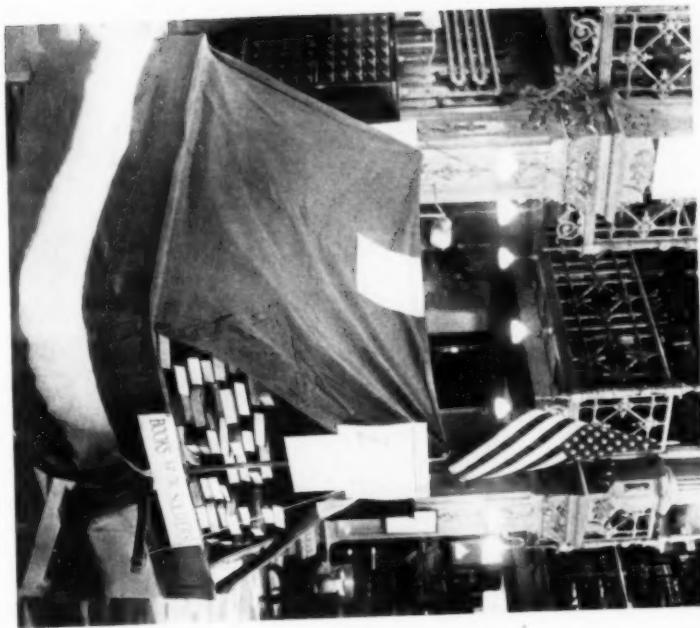
There has been much talk at this conference of work with the soldiers. I have wondered, while listening to it, why we have not realized that every business man is a soldier for his country. Eliminate the business man, and you have a stricken country. That is why there is nothing so important before this Association (under a new name) to do as to organize a thoroughgoing campaign to perfect and standardize thruout the Union the public library service to the business man.

BOOKS BOUGHT FOR SOLDIERS ABROAD

A CABLE to the *New York Times* from London says that the American Y. M. C. A., which is forming camp libraries for American soldiers and sailors in Europe, has already bought 18,000 volumes at a cost of \$5500 for sixty-five huts in France and ten huts in Great Britain, including one library for the American lumbermen working in the North of Scotland. Other books, costing \$7000, are being contributed by the American colony.

Each library has 125 standard volumes on religion, history, and literature, and 300 volumes of fiction. It is also planned to establish circulating libraries, partly of expensive biographies, travel books, and memoirs, and partly of books of merely temporary interest, which will be loaned to each hut for a month.

It is proposed to establish at the Eagle hut in the Strand a newspaper stall, where American soldiers and sailors can get home newspapers and magazines at home prices. American publishers also have been asked to provide a certain number of magazines and newspapers free for the American huts and hospitals.



AN ARMY TENT HAS BEEN FERETED ON AN ARMY PLATFORM IN THE CENTER OF THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT OF THE DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY, AND HERE ILLUSTRATIONS OF WORKS FOR SOLDIERS ARE DEPOSITED



IN JACKSONVILLE, FLA., THIS LITTLE DISPLAY RACK, HOLDING ABOUT 60 COPIES OF EACH SMALL LIST AND 40 OF THE LARGER PAMPHLETS, IS PLACED ON THE CIRCULATION DESK WHERE ALL WHO PASS MAY SEE AND HELP THEMSELVES

IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THE WORK OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES TO-DAY*

By MARY S. SAXE, Librarian, Westmount, Quebec

It was as far back as December, 1916, that your president in writing me, said, "Try to be in Toronto at Eastertide and have a cup of tea with us." Now that is a very innocent invitation. There was no word of any program, simply the tea was made a *strong* inducement. I assure you it was March before I learned that there was this "inside the cup" for me.

I was asked to say something on what seems to me an important aspect of our work at the present time. Now had I been asked that at Christmas, which in one sense is always the *present* time, no doubt I would have answered, "Salaries." But by March I had a sober second thought, and I am here to tell you about it, if it is not presumptuous for me to come to Ontario, where your libraries are now inspected by a man who has a respect for what he inspects, and especially to come to Toronto, where dwells the very finest chief librarian in the Dominion, and pretend to tell you about any phase of the work. But those two very insignificant words in the context "to me," give me my excuse. When I read over the title I sat down in a quiet spot whence all but I had fled, and glanced over our library log-book, a volume which contains a sort of secret history of the library's progress. It has naught to do with the statistics. And I discovered that for me there had been two very important aspects in our work. First, choosing the library assistant; and second, this question, How many so-called "war books" should a small library buy? I could not decide which was the more important of the two, so I wrote to Dr. Locke and asked him to tell me which he thought would interest you the more. He replied in that graceful way of his, "Tell about them both, blend one into the other." When I saw the word *blend*, I knew his mind was still with the tea.

CHOOSING AN ASSISTANT

Now, almost any aspect of library work is important, in so far as it affects the public. It is important to have your catalog so mixed with brains that the public can grasp it. It is important to have your reference library in charge of a person willing to turn the volumes inside out, if she can only get what the public wants. It is certainly important to have the circulation department in charge of persons who are quick and correct, always courteous, not given to gossip, but just as nice to the most tiresome applicant as to a best friend.

Again, it is important to have your juvenile department in the care of a genius who has the heart and mind of a child, with the executive ability to keep order, statistics, and show wisdom in her book selection. And to have a committee (you see I do not put them first) who are not too biased in their opinions, nor too stingy with the funds. Even to have a janitor who does not waste the coal in the cellars and can keep the snow from the roofs. But since no chain is stronger than its weakest link, so no library can give the public a better service all the time than can be given by its poorest assistant. It is a fatal mistake to feel that if there is a good head librarian, any material will do for an assistant. Personally, I believe in an all-star caste. And it is a very sad condition of things if your library is ready to expand (and every library in Canada ought to be in that condition), and you find you cannot get assistants who can fill the parts assigned.

Now just what qualities in a person help towards making a good assistant? It would be the easiest thing in the world to open the treasure vaults of the Bank of Montreal, if one but had the combination. Without it the task is hopeless. How easy it would be to manage a library oneself and to choose helpers, if one could always be sure of getting the right combination! Dr. Locke would call it the *right blend*, of

* Read before the Ontario Library Association at Toronto, April 9, 1917.

Good Judgment, Tact, Unselfishness, Good Temper, and Promptness.

Quite irrespective of our own staff of workers, which have been for the most part recruited from the McGill University School of Library Science, there have come to us from time to time some twenty-seven persons, who having had the theory of library science in this same summer school, were anxious to get some practical training in a public library, before going on to positions in the Northwest or in small libraries such as the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. in Montreal.

One young lady who came to us for a month, had done so well thruout the course that she was engaged the two following seasons as supervisor of the students' work in the summer school. The teachers came as usual from the United States, but she was to be trusted with this task. Now sometimes supervisors are persons who can detect everyone's misdeeds, except their own. She wanted to learn the charging system; so, as we thought we had a treasure, we let the first desk assistant go on her vacation, and this queen of library science was put in charge. Alas! she had a most unfortunate manner with the public, she was patronizing, she was rude, she had no sense of humor, she had no vision. She was like the mite in the cheese, she beheld cheese, she thought cheese, she lived cheese. The curds and whey, the frothy pail, the stool, the milk-maid, the cow, the pastures green, entered not at all into her imagination. We discovered that the fact she had acquired a library training had gone to her head, and it was going to take her at least two years to get over it.

Now please do not misunderstand me, I am not decrying a library training. It is to be prized, but practical training is also necessary to make the former available, because experience gained from books is in the nature of learning, but experience gained from actual life is wisdom.

I am wondering if better results come from having the science first, and then trying it on an unsuspecting and heterogeneous public, or having the students in your library school consist of persons who are already in the work, as I understand you

are now doing in Toronto. I do not know that one is any better than the other, but I have come in contact with pupils who have had both the training and the experience, and that have *not* been good assistants—because that great unknown quality "human nature" will come to the surface now and then in spite of all veneer. You know that Mark Twain said that a cauliflower was only a cabbage with a college education.

There is one thing, however, that I am sure of, and that is, whether your library be great or small, whether you are working alone or in groups, trained service is better than untrained. After all, the chief difference lies in the fact that in a large library the head must oversee the work done by others, while in a town library he must do most of the work himself.

In the distinctly professional duties such as book selection, classification, and cataloging, the only difference is in the amount of money to be spent on these things. Take for instance book selection, and we come to my question "How many war book should a small library buy"?

THE PURCHASE OF WAR BOOKS

My second most important aspect! Do you think our president could have blended that any more gracefully than I have?

To go way back to that dreadful time, the fall of 1914, when all the books we owned about Germany and the Franco-Prussian war, books about Austria, about Russia and about France, suddenly shook the dust from off their leaves and circulated, circulated, circulated! Everyone seemed to be trying to clarify their history and geography. Pretty soon Poland, Serbia, and Italy joined the company, and then came all the published war correspondence respecting the European crisis, and we at once started in to buy Bernhardi's "Germany and the next war," Cramb's "Germany and England," Kennedy's "How the war began." All these went on the request list; that meant that extra copies were wanted. At first we seemed to buy everything: "The pentecost of calamity," "The hilltop on the Marne," "The unspeakable Prussian," the Spy stories, the

Trench yarns, the mad adventures of Dispatch riders! People demand large print so that they can knit and read, in unison. We have purchased in all over 200 titles, and the end is not yet. Every borrower has some pet title which he insists someone has told him is to be the classic of the war, and the publishers' catalogs teem with new titles. Now are we buying too many? What about those books in the years to come? Our library committee say that we are overdoing it, and they point to the section of stack where the South African War books repose. There are four copies of Winston Churchill's "From London to Ladysmith." No doubt there was a time when twenty copies would have circulated, but now it is a dead book. Some day it may come to life. But how should we be guided in our buying now? If a book circulates briskly for four months and then settles down as a stay-at-home, is that sufficient to prove that the money was well spent?

When the history of this almost untellable war comes to be told, how much of this present material will prove to be ephemeral, and which volumes will be read and re-read by coming generations?

In closing I would like to read to you a few sentences from an article by Mr. Paul Paine, the chief librarian of the Syracuse Library at Syracuse, New York, whom some of us had the pleasure of hearing at a convention last June.

"The inspiring task of the worker in a public library is that of aiding to make knowledge spread, truth prevail, and happiness increase thru the medium of the medium of the printed page. The librarian stands at the entrance of a great hall, where the choice spirits of the world, past and present, are waiting for him to introduce them to the public.

"In the background is exhibited all the past life of mankind upon the earth. In the foreground is the literature of the present. It is an instantaneous picture in print of all the present state of human achievement and thought and feeling.

"How can one be other than humble in such a presence or other than proud to be entrusted with such a task?"

TRAVELING LIBRARIES IN BABYLON?

"ANCIENT Babylonian parcel-post service, if there really ever was such a service, as recent excavations tend to prove, will serve as an added illustration of the truth that there is nothing new under the sun," says a writer in *The Dial*. "Dr. Stephen H. Langdon, curator of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Arts and Sciences, Babylonian section, and also the world's leading Sumerian scholar, is busy deciphering the museum's collection of clay tablets unearthed at Nippur under the university's auspices in a series of excavations that began as long ago as 1889 under the leadership of Dr. John P. Peters, and are still continuing. Nippur's possession of a great public library, all in baked clay, has by this time become a matter of common knowledge. That this institution sent out by parcel post what might be called traveling libraries, or possibly inter-library loans of books, is probably less widely known. Dr. Langdon, it appears, has deciphered certain clay tablets indicating the existence not only of a circulating library at Nippur, but also of a parcel-post system such as we in this twentieth century have lately succeeded in establishing. Two tags have been found with inscriptions proving that they were attached to a basket of books (in clay-tablet form) sent from the Nippur library to Shuruppek, sixty miles distant, where, by the way, Noah lived and built the Ark, as local tradition avers. Whether this reading matter went to some book hungry individual in Shuruppek, or was set up in the town hall or village schoolhouse as a traveling library for the entertainment and instruction of all and sundry, has not yet transpired. Let us hope it was designed for the greatest good of the greatest number."

Books may be ornaments; books may also be tools. . . . There are tools for the hands, but there are also tools for the brain; and the mind must have the tools which the mind can use, as the hand must have the tools which the hand can use.—LYMAN ABBOTT.

CLASSIFYING MILITARY LITERATURE

In preparing to meet the demands of our new recruits for drill books and manuals, it has seemed advisable in the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library to rearrange somewhat the grouping of the 75 volumes we already have so that the proportions of the enlarged collection may be made more apparent to the public who have access to our open shelves.

The Decimal Classification, which we are using, assigns five numbers (355-359) to Military Literature, as follows:

- 355 Military science Army
- 356 Infantry
- 357 Cavalry Mounted services
- 358 Artillery, engineers and other technical services
- 359 Naval science

This assignment of topics results in a very unbalanced distribution of the books:

355	contains	42	volumes
356	"	3	"
357	"	2	"
358	"	3	"
359	"	27	"

But the ordinary civilian librarian, unfamiliar with the subject, does not see how to make a sounder or more useful division. Therefore, emboldened by my seven years' experience in the Naval War College, I venture to report the slight changes that we are adopting, in the hope that other small libraries may find help in these suggestions before their collections become too large to change.

The new arrangement is as follows:

- 355 National Defense
- 356 Military (and naval) Life and Education
- 357 Drill books and Manuals (military and naval)
- 358 The Art of War (Strategy, tactics, and logistics)
- 359 Naval Warfare

In this new grouping each unit or "shelf" represents a separate chapter of interest to one or another anticipated class of readers. Under 355, National Defense, are collected the works that inform and advise the statesman, or the citizen, as to Military and Naval Policy, that is, as to the best form of organization or administration to adopt, in order that the nation may be prepared in time of peace, to de-

fend itself in case of war. These duties are sometimes spoken of as Peace Strategy, or Preparation for War; and "Preparedness," in its sane and sober aspects, is only the outcome of a proper military policy. Here then belong discussions of War Department Organization, Naval Administration (and Re-organization), the creation of a General Staff, and of a Council of National Defense.

The leading treatises to be grouped here are Goltz's "Nation in arms"; Emory Upton's "Military policy of the United States," sometimes called for as War Department Document No. 290; F. L. Huidekoper's "Military unpreparedness of the United States," which incorporates most of Upton and continues the criticism from the Civil War down to the present; F. S. Oliver's "Ordeal by battle," and Spencer Wilkinson's "War and policy." Other books in the same class are F. V. Greene's "Present military situation of the United States," and R. M. Johnston's "Arms and the race." Arthur Bullard's "Mobilizing America" belongs here too; but when mobilization is used in its strict military sense it goes with logistics under the Art of War in 358.

Again, we may include here, but preferably at the beginning of the group rather than scattered alphabetically thru it, such year books as give statistics about National Defense, like Brassey's "Naval annual," Jane's "Fighting ships," Weyer's "Taschenbuch der Kriegsflotten," and of course the army annuals if anybody has them. Annual reports of the War and Navy Departments are concerned with the same subjects, and, abstractly, may be regarded as "belonging" here, but for all concrete practical purposes they are so different in nature and use and bulk, that they form a separate class, and if preserved at all should be marked with a "B" and shelved in the basement, along with other documentary material.

Dictionaries, too, like Wisser's little "Army and Navy dictionary" might properly find their locus here. Farrow's three big volumes deal more with *materiel* than with the Art of War, and are quite properly classed with Military Engineering in 623; but if you have more dictionaries than one you feel like putting them together, and as

Farrow renders no present day service to the specialist, it could be moved without being missed.

The second considerable group in our new arrangement, "356, Military Life and Education," is intended not so much to guide the statesman or citizen in his duty of organizing the national defense, as to inform the general reader about the various systems and schools for military and naval education in this country or abroad, and to tell what military and naval life is like. Here, then, in addition to works on West Point and Annapolis, we may include anything on the history and functions of the Marine Corps, and narratives like Mathews' "With the battle fleet," or Neeser's "Landsman's log." Biographical registers, however, would seem more appropriate with other biographical dictionaries in the general reference collection; and annual registers of the Naval Academy and examination requirements as well, might be kept with similar material from colleges and business schools.

The third class, 357, designed for the practical information of the new recruit, and including the duties of the non-commissioned officer, is covered by the general term "Drill." This is not "tactics" in the strict sense of making dispositions for battle, which is the work of the commissioned officer and should be classed with Art of War. All "drill" should stand together, according to the advice I had from a naval officer at the War College: "then your classification will read along like the chapters of a book, Strategy, Tactics, Drill, etc." A manual of Cavalry Drill Regulations, for example, is not the same class of goods as Bernhardi's "Cavalry in future wars," and does not serve the same class of readers or students. Bernhardi writes for the higher commanders who have to consider the function of cavalry in the general plan, whereas the drill regulations are for the shaping and perfecting of the tool so that the superior officer may have an instrument adequate to his purpose. Class 357, therefore, may well include drill books for all services, both land and sea, and also the handbooks, manuals, and lectures which explain them.

Field Service Regulations would, in a special library, be separated from barrack

room "Drill," and shelved near "Applied Tactics" for frequent reference by the commissioned officer. But for the small libraries here under consideration and the class of readers contemplated, the "F. S. R." and Manuals should go on the same shelf with "Drill."

Most of the drill regulations can be bought from the Superintendent of Documents or possibly obtained free for libraries thru congressmen, the some of them, like the "Bluejacket's manual," and "Landing force and small arms instructions" (meant for the Marine Corps) have been published by the U. S. Naval Institute at Annapolis or other non-governmental concerns. The "Plattsburg manual" by O. O. Ellis is perhaps the best general guide for the ordinary soldier as well as for the officer, chapters 2 and 3 giving pictures to illustrate the physical exercises and military position of the enlisted man.

In 358, Art of War, we can now collect the few books we have for the commissioned officer, or the prospective Plattsburger. Here belong such classics as Jomini's "Art of war," and Clausewitz "On war," tho libraries of less than 50,000 volumes are not very likely to own them or have any use for them. Such libraries may content themselves with a copy of Stewart L. Murray on "The reality of war," which is an admirable introduction to—and substitute for—Clausewitz, with Colin's "Transformations of war," and with the two or three studies in minor and applied tactics recommended as preparation for Plattsburg.

One advantage of this new arrangement is that in bringing these studies of the art of war on land from section 355 to section 358 we now have them in close conjunction with similar studies on war at sea (359), such as Thrusfield's little Cambridge manual on "Naval warfare," his "Nelson," and Corbett's and Mahan's books on "Naval strategy."

There are several books on the navy which deal so much with navigation and administration that they would seem quite appropriate in 355, along with the books on National Defense, but for the sake of keeping naval problems together it is better to shelve them here. Mahan's trilogy on

the "Influence of sea power"—to 1660, in the French Revolution, and in 1812—could also be placed here, tho some would prefer to see the volumes assigned to their respective periods in history.

After all, the grouping of books is not an exact science, nor can any system be regarded as absolute, even for libraries of the same general character and size. But the changes indicated above aim to discover the broader lines of cleavage in military literature, and for small libraries I believe they would be an improvement upon the present Dewey schedules, while not constituting any radical departure therefrom.

Before taking leave of the subject, mention should be made of two groups of books which in strictness do not belong to any of the sections from 355 to 359, but are frequently confused with them to some extent. These are the books on Military and Martial Law, and the books on War and Peace. The Dewey schedules provide a special section (344) for Martial Law; and our officers' manuals teach us that martial law and military law form together one general subject. But the Relativ Index sends Military Law to 355, and thus divides what is substantially one. There seems also to be a general tendency among taxologists to class Army Regulations under Military Administration and Navy Regulations in a similar way, but I have not found this helpful. The one arrangement that is convenient in practical reference work and satisfying to the mind is to bring all these branches together under "Law." Therefore Dewey's "344" ought to include not only Martial Law, but Courts Martial, Army and Navy Regulations, and Acts relating to the Navy and Marine Corps; also, it would seem, such manuals of the "usages of war" as Lieber's "Instructions for the government of armies in the field," drawn up in our own Civil War and the present-day "German war book" or "War book of the Prussian General Staff"; also the subject of "Military government" or "Legislation for occupied territories," and finally the subject of "War time legislation," exemplified in the British "Manual of emergency legislation" (enacted during the present war) and in Baty and Morgan's study on "War, its conduct and legal results."

The inclusion of all these subjects makes obvious the desirability of having 344 come next to 341, International Law. Desirable but impossible—quite obviously so! But a practical solution can be attained in this way: Let 341, International law, change places with 347, Legal treatises; and the thing is done. For 345 and 346 are "Statutes and Cases" which can just as well be housed in the basement or attic, and then 344 and 347 would come next to each other. Meanwhile a vast improvement has been made in bringing the "treatises" of 347 into the position of 341, immediately following the "general works" of 340. The schedules would then in a general way follow the logical order of Walker's standard "Introduction," placing "Preliminary considerations" first, "Special branches" next, and "International law" near the end. Where the number of volumes in 341 and 347 does not cover more than two shelves altogether the change would seem worth while for the sake of the double advantage accruing.

The other subject occasionally straying into our military group that begins with 355, is War and Peace, especially such titles as "Militarism" or "A mechanistic view of war and peace." The majority of these are shelved in 172.4 as a subsection under Ethics, an arrangement which it would be easier to abandon than to justify. The whole subject might be regarded as the Politics of War or perhaps as the Philosophy of War, while the Hague books are supposed to have some connection with International Law. At any rate the question of war or peace is a statesman's job, and the books should find a place under Political Science somewhere in the 300's. If that threatens to involve other changes it can be left in "peace" for the present, as my aim in this article is only to record an attempt at simplifying for small libraries the main divisions of military literature under schedules 355 to 359.

WILLIAM D. GODDARD.

In science, read, by preference, the newest works; in literature, the oldest. The classic literature is always modern.—SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.

SOME SPECIAL METHODS WITH GENEALOGICAL MATERIAL

LIBRARY practice differs only in detail from that of any commercial or manufacturing business in regard to methods of locating information contained in its archives. Where a library specializes in certain lines of reference it frequently finds that "features" have to be developed and at times original systems devised to meet peculiar conditions. This is the foundation for what is here presented, for handling certain vital features of an historical and genealogical reference library. Ideas here offered are adaptable to various lines besides library work.

The usual divisions of indexing of ordinary books will not be entered into. Facts that frequently are found only in manuscript, clippings, or on charts will be considered. This class of records is extremely

Of the many forms of ancestral charts, the "wheel chart" is probably as well known as any. The usual practice with such charts is to hand letter, in the center, the name of the person whose ancestry is given generation by generation on the chart to its circumference. Such charts frequently have from six to ten divisions for as many generations, planned to carry the different lines back to the emigrant ancestors, if possible, in each line. So far as these charts or ancestral trees go, they are all right, and as they accumulate, they offer a vast amount of information. But the effort required to find unlisted material on such charts is like studying a city map in an attempt to locate some unknown street, when no key or system of indexing is supplied.

It has been found especially valuable to number the spaces or divisions on the cir-

NAME OF FAMILY RECORD UNDER INVESTIGATION		WHITE, CLOTH, PAPER, ETC., DATE CARRIED TO THIS
SURNAME		GIVEN NAME
NUMBER OF GENERATIONS WORKED OUT []		
PARTS OF COUNTRY SCATTERED TO, WITH DATES		
WHAT PUBLISHED GENEALOGIES, HISTORIES, REFERENCES, ETC. DOES THIS LINE APPEAR IN		
REMARKS		
I HAVE INVESTIGATED THE ABOVE FAMILY RECORDS. (SIGNATURE)		
DATE	FILL IN AND RETURN TO Society, Room of the Revolution 621 CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK BLDG. LOS ANGELES	TO STREET ADDRESS
CITY AND STATE GIVE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF OTHERS ALSO INTERESTED IN THE SAME NAME— (OVER)		

large in any reference library featuring such things.

Beginning with genealogical records, we find many published family compilations and genealogies, town and other histories, and vital records that are used to trace ancestral lines. Usually such works are themselves indexed, which for ordinary purposes receive only the customary classified indexing in the library. However, for the mass of manuscript and charted lines of ancestry but little consideration is usually given.

circumference of these circular charts, placing the figure five or its multiple opposite their respective spaces around the circle. This is the foundation upon which a quick index has been developed. The simplest one is prepared on ordinary cards, giving the name of the earliest shown ancestors in each division as extended towards the circumference of the chart, the number that corresponds to it on the circumference, and also the number of the chart it appears upon.

When the various cards are thus filed,

duplicates for like names instantly show the different charts the same family name appears upon. It is then but a matter of referring to the respective charts and the numbers as indicated, to study the same. So far as known at this time this method is in use in but one reference library. This general system can be applied to other forms of charts with equal success.

Again, various methods have been devised for the listing and indexing of information and references on early ancestors, especially emigrants to America. An uncommonly good method is shown by the accompanying card arranged for this work. It has been very successful, and is used in what is known as the "Exchange Reference File." Not only is such data used as may be included on the genealogical charts above referred to, but from manuscript copies and notes, data is placed upon these reference cards about emigrants or earliest known ancestors, as obtained by the thousands of persons interested in tracing their ancestry. In addition to the name of the ancestors, the location first known of, and the earliest dates connected with them are registered. The number of generations worked out, published authorities covering such facts, and numerous other points are also listed. The card is then signed, dated and filed.

Persons seeking facts relative to any ancestor have merely to refer to this file to ascertain whether data has already been filed. If so, it is but a few moments' work to make notes from the card, look up the reference given, or later communicate with the person supplying it. Thus persons are brought together having common lines of ancestry, and frequently prove of material assistance to one another in their work.

Not a few newspapers and publications have carried for years a genealogical department for the benefit of their readers. One of the oldest publications, genealogically, in this country is the Boston *Transcript*. Interested persons send inquiries relative to sought-for ancestors. These inquiries are published, and if any of the thousands of readers find it possible to supply the facts, they appear shortly afterwards. The result of this has been the pre-

serving of a mass of genealogical information during the past forty years. It frequently contains the most valuable information, but it has never been thoroly indexed. What indices have been attempted, have not been entirely complete or detailed. It would require several million cards to index thoroly their entire files. The work was started and is still being carried on at the

SURNAME		GIVEN NAME	
PRINT LETTERING FOR ALL INFORMATION			
GENEALOGICAL INDEX CARD—BOSTON TRANSCRIPT			
DATE OF	TRANSCRIPT	NO.	LOCATION & DATE OF PUBLICATION
QUESTION, ANSWER, NOTES, COMMENTS, CEMETERY RECORDS, FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS			
GIVE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION INDIVIDUALLY. INDEXED IN SEPARATE NUMBERED HEADS			
DATE	NO.	DATE	NO.
.....
.....
.....
C. CALIFORNIA SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION			

"Repository of The Southwest," the S. of R. Library in Los Angeles, beginning back about ten years. The thoroness with which it is being done is indicated by the card, and shows nothing has been overlooked. Every name in each line is noted. The card for this work shows first, the surname, the given name, the location mentioned and dates, the date of issue of the *Transcript*, whether it appeared in the list of questions, answers, notes, etc., and the identification number given the same by the paper. Duplicate references for the same person are transferred to the lower part of the cards retained, thus eliminating a very large number of duplicate entries from the completed file.

The extent to which these various indices are developed will determine their value as reference. It is certain that a historical and genealogical reference library, to be of real value, requires a most systematized and analytical index. Five thousand well selected reference works properly indexed, are worth a library of 100,000 volumes lacking in such detailed means of investigation.

PIERSON W. BANNING,
Third Vice-President,
Society, Sons of the Revolution in the
State of California.

THE London *Times* has commenced the issue of a special file edition for libraries, clubs, and other institutions.

HENRY EDUARD LEGLER

HENRY EDUARD LEGLER, of Italian birth—at Palermo in that sunny land in 1861, his father being a Swiss-German and his mother an Italian—came to America as a youth, and completed in this country the education which had been begun in Switzerland. The young Italian started in journalism on the staff of a Milwaukee paper, and made his mark so early in life that in 1889, at 28, he became a member of the Wisconsin Assembly, and in the next year was appointed to a position which gave him valuable training for his after work, his real life work, in connection with the public library system. This was the position of secretary to the Milwaukee School Board in which he earned repute both as an educational authority and an executive. As a result, in 1904 he succeeded Frank A. Hutchins as secretary of the Wisconsin Library Commission and its working executive, and in association with his friend, Reuben Gold Thwaites, he kept that commission one of the most active and efficient of any in the country, and made Wisconsin one of the foremost library states.

When the Chicago Public Library needed a man of strong executive ability and farsighted leadership, he was selected as the result of a remarkable civil service examination, conducted by eminent librarians on library lines, and in 1909 he became its librarian. The difficulties of the position, political and fiscal, were considerable, but Mr. Legler's quiet manner, evident skill, and well-considered foresight made him *persona grata* and obtained for him general confidence. By patient perseverance he surmounted all difficulties, and he was rewarded in these later years by having at his disposition a tax return which is enabling the library to fulfill his highest vision. Having in mind the geographical extent and huge and varied population of Chicago, he worked out a scheme for central distributing libraries in each division of the city, acting as intermediaries between the central library itself and the local branch libraries, with the double purpose of quickening and improving service,

and of reducing cost of transportation, while giving to each branch the benefit of the full resources of the entire library system. This had scarcely been more than begun at the time of his death, but Chicago will carry out his plan. He won immediate recognition from the library profession as soon as he joined its ranks and naturally became in 1912-13 the president of the American Library Association.

With the removal of A. L. A. headquarters to Chicago, he took an increasingly important share in its management, especially as chairman of its Publishing Board, and in every field the association and the profession are indebted to his labors. Busy as he was with large affairs, he found time to do much personal writing both of books and of articles in periodicals, the first named including "Chevalier Henry de Tonty," "A Moses of the Mormons," "Leading events of Wisconsin history," "James Gates Percival," "Early Wisconsin imprints," "The genesis of Poe's Raven," "Of much love and some knowledge of books," and in addition many historical pamphlets. His last literary effort was his "Walt Whitman: yesterday and to-day," published by the Brothers of the Book in 1916. He has been an ever-welcome and always valued contributor to the **LIBRARY JOURNAL**, and indeed everything from his pen deserved and won interested attention.

He was so eager in his work that he denied himself needed rest and vacation, and it was only within a year or so that under urgent advice of close friends he made a few weeks' stay in the South, in which his unabated desire for work and return to it sadly interfered with remedial methods. He said little, even to his most intimate associates and friends, as to the nature of his ailments and they had the fear, only too-well justified, that he foresaw the end and desired, hopefully and uncomplainingly, to accomplish everything possible toward the achievement of the large plans he had developed, before he should be denied by death further part in the large realization. This was characteristic of the quiet, reserved, yet fruitful personality of the man, and his cheerfulness and persistence under physical discouragement leave

a bright example to his associates. The end came Sept. 13. The sorrowing sympathy of the profession goes out warmly to Mrs. Legler, and to the three sons, one of them now serving in France with the American Ambulance Corps, who survive him.

EXTENSION COURSES FOR NEW YORK LIBRARIANS

THE College of the City of New York, in co-operation with the Board of Education, will extend to librarians in the city the same advantages offered by the extension courses for teachers. To meet the special convenience of librarians and assistants two courses will be offered in the Forty-second street building on Saturday mornings from 10 a. m. to 12 m. Registration was scheduled to close Sept 29. These courses are free except for a nominal contribution of \$1.00 for administrative expenses, usually made by those taking the courses.

The New York Public Library will give credit to the librarians of the circulation department on their promotion examinations for the courses in which they have passed creditable examinations. Librarians in the reference department will also receive recognition for their work in the extension division. These courses may also count towards a college degree. No college credit will be given unless students make application and file credentials showing completion of a regular high school course or its equivalent.

The first course will consist of thirty lectures on contemporary literature by Professor Krowl. Little attention will be given to biographical details, but the lecturer will present the art and aim of each writer, and trace his relationship to literary, social and political movements.

The other course will also consist of thirty lectures, given by Professor Hunt on the appreciation of modern art, and will trace the history of graphic art from the beginning of the Renaissance until to-day. Regular reading assignments will be made in connection with each course.

THE man who reads is the man who leads.

MONTREAL'S NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY OPENED

MONTREAL's new Public Library, which cost \$550,000 exclusive of the land and interior appointments, opened its doors to the public Sept. 4. It has accommodation for 350,000 volumes, tho the present number of books in the library is only 14,000 volumes, excluding the Gagnon collection, a private collection of rare books, manuscripts and engravings, comprising an additional 7000 volumes, which the city purchased for \$31,000.

The building, three stories high, has a frontage on Sherbrooke street of 109 feet. Marble has been used extensively in the interior; outside, the basement is of light gray granite, and the superstructure of gray limestone. The ground floor contains the children's reading room, and on the first floor is the distributing room. What at once catches the eye on entering the distributing room is the large stained glass ceiling. This glass ceiling, unique in design, contains twenty-one stained glass windows, built in three series of seven windows each.

The first series of windows show the coat of arms of the provinces of Old France, from which provinces the French colonists emigrated to Canada. They are: Brittany, Champagne, Anjou, Aunis, Poitou, Ile de France and Normandie. The second series show the coat of arms of the provinces of Canada, while the third represent the family crests of the early settlers of Canada, who distinguished themselves when Canada was young. They are: Jacques Cartier, Champlain, Maisonneuve, Monseigneur de Laval, Marguerita Bourgeois, Montcalm and Wolfe. These windows are sure to draw admiration from all.

Below this, and carved in the marble around, are the names of twenty of the world's greatest writers and historians, the letters finished in gold. Those represented are Homer, Plato, Cicero, Dante, Shakespeare, Pascal, Molière, Milton, Corneille, Racine, Bossuet, Montesquieu, Goethe, Chateaubriand, Michelet, Macaulay, Victor Hugo, Garneau (grandfather of the chief librarian), Cremazie, Frechette.

For the present only the first floor will be opened to the public. This floor con-

tains the reading rooms and periodical room. Hector Garneau, chief librarian, is a litterateur well known in the province and in Canada at large. He recently brought out a new edition of Garneau's "History of Canada," the historian being his grandfather. The architect of the civic library is Eugene Payette, designer of the Sulpician Library, St. Denis street.

AN INTERNATIONAL WAR BIBLIOGRAPHY PLANNED

A VAST international scheme for the compilation of a complete bibliography of everything published in relation to the war, thruout the world, has been started in England by A. J. Philip, a Fellow of the [British] Library Association, and librarian of the Public Library at Gravesend, Kent. The plan is outlined in the *London Times*.

"In addition to books and pamphlets," says the writer in the *Times*, "posters, handbills, circular letters of the Army, the Navy, and announcements relating to war savings, national economy, etc., will be included, as well as cinema films, and the many bills, leaflets, and circulars issued or published by local authorities, societies and private persons. Much of this literature is already lost for good, unless stray copies remain in forgotten drawers in private houses. Even the records of these fugitive pieces, other than in the International Bibliography of the War, are in danger of disappearing. A full catalog will do everything required by the student of history and sociology. Only seven sets of the card catalog are to be made and one set only will be deposited in any country. The catalog, alphabetically arranged, will give all information under the author, the title, and the subject. The work entails a world-wide organization with correspondents in all countries collecting records in all languages."

One set of these cards will be available for subscription in the United States, and fuller information may be obtained by writing direct to Mr. Philip.

LIFE is not a sprint, but a marathon. The prizes come only to those who combine with their opportunities a power to keep everlastingly at it.

THE FIRST PERIODICAL EXHIBITION IN INDIA

FROM an article in the *Library Miscellany* (January, 1917) by B. M. Dadachanji we learn of the struggle that is being made in one library of India to keep pace with the times. India has very few libraries in the modern sense of the word. While modern libraries—libraries which stand as laboratories for the people—in Europe and America have for some time taken advantage of the exhibition as a means of education, its possibilities have been little realized in the East.

The Baroda Central Library in India, however, has been following modern methods and adopting all that seems best in the libraries of Europe and America. In February, 1916, it opened its first exhibition—on Periodicals—stressing the tremendous strides made by journalism in Europe, America and Japan and hoping to awaken enthusiasm in this direction in India. The periodicals were scientifically classified and almost every subject was represented: international questions and the Great War; agriculture in all its branches; commercial arts and sciences of all kinds; fine arts and aesthetics. Periodicals on paper making, type founding, printing, publishing and block-making were carefully arranged. Also periodicals edited by various universities in Europe and America—weeklies, monthlies, quarterlies, annuals and almanacs—were displayed.

A special feature of the exhibit was the juvenile section, and it proved the real center of attraction. Children in India have no such magazines as are published for the European and American child, and this section of the exhibit, containing foreign children's magazines, games and pictures, and bright with flowers, gave concrete suggestions for the greater contributions to child development needed in the East. Some very good examples of foreign games prepared in Baroda itself were also on exhibition.

The progress of foreign libraries and those in Baroda State was shown by means of a series of photographs. Views of libraries for the blind, travelling libraries, the story hour, etc., brought the foreign libra-

ries before the visitor in a realistic manner. The Baroda State libraries were shown not only by means of photographs, but by maps, plans and models of library architecture. A travelling library showed the attempt which is being made to reach persons of every class in remote parts of the state.

A Kok cinema, a radiopticon and stereoscope showed the possibility of educational work with pictures, accompanied by explanatory lectures. Pamphlets giving a synopsis of the films were prepared so that branch libraries might borrow the machine and the films for local use.

The exhibition opened with the coming of the Maharaja of Mysore, and continued for ten days. During this time nearly five thousand persons, about four hundred of whom were women, visited the exhibit.

To those of us who have sometimes felt indifferent towards exhibits of every kind the words of the writer that follow should carry not a little shame and at least much significance: "It was a gala week for Baroda, and people and papers talked nothing but the Exhibition."

HEARINGS ON SALARY QUESTION IN NEW YORK

A HEARING on the question of librarians' salaries in New York city was held before a sub-committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Friday, Sept. 21, in anticipation of the preparation of the 1918 city budget. Mary Frank, librarian in charge of the Rivington Street branch and chairman of the economic committee of the New York Public Library Staff Association, was the principal speaker for the librarians, presenting much the same arguments as were offered in the petition sent to the trustees last spring.

During the year 1916 16 per cent of the staff left to take other and better paid positions, and so far in 1917 21 per cent has left. A fifteen per cent increase in all salaries is asked of the city authorities, and this request is endorsed by the library trustees.

A second and public hearing on this same question of salaries was held Wednesday morning, Sept. 26, before the Board

of Estimate and Apportionment, at which about a hundred and fifty people were present. A large percentage of these were friends of the librarians *outside* the profession, men and women who have used the library and its branches, and who were glad to come and bear witness to the quality of the service they had received and to their conviction that the position of the librarians was well taken. Among these outside friends who joined the librarians in their petition were Mrs. Mary Kingsbury Simkovitch, head of the Greenwich House Settlement; John Foster Carr, director of the Immigrant Publication Society; Bolton Hall, well-known lawyer; and Reginald Pelham Bolton, engineering expert. Not all those present were given opportunity to speak, but enough were heard to show that the consensus of opinion was with the librarians.

ON LIBRARY PUBLICITY

DISCUSSING reconstruction after the war, W. C. Berwick Sayers says in the *Library Association Record* for June:

"My own view is that to expect greater financial provision for libraries without first producing a program of development is to display very child-like innocence. In short, what we want is some popular manifesto of the privileges and potentialities of libraries, similar somewhat to the manifesto of the Worker's Educational Association; and I suggest we want at least a million copies of it circulated. We are too much in the habit of issuing about a thousand, or less, copies of things we want known; a circulation which in relation to the population affected is merely futile. It is good to know that the Association has a program in hand. I hope it will be a good one, and that it will receive enormous publicity."

CAPT. JOHN S. BOWLES, a citizen of the United States, who has been residing in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, for a number of years, has made public by writing to several newspapers the resentment of the people over statements made by Harry Franck in a series of articles on Bolivia, which Capt. Bowles claims are unjust and unauthentic.

LIBRARY WEEK OF THE NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE librarians of New York state met for their twenty-seventh "library week" at Lakewood Farm Inn in Roscoe, Sept. 17-22. In spite of the fact that the inn is rather remote and difficult of access from certain sections of the state, that many prominent librarians were too busy organizing their campaign for Library War Fund Week (Sept. 24-29) to attend, and that there were no local libraries to draw upon, the registered attendance was a hundred and fifty, or one-fourth of the total membership.

A large sign stretched across the main street near the station gave impartial welcome to Roscoe to the Hudson presbytery, also gathered there, and to the state librarians. This welcome was repeated and emphasized upon arrival at the inn, whose homelike atmosphere was felt at once. A few wise librarians went up in advance of the meetings, and the recollection of the quieter diversions of the week-end will be not the least treasured of their memories.

All thru the week the privileges of the house and grounds were put freely at the disposal of the library guests by their hospitable host—tennis courts, bowling alleys, canoes on the lake, even "the cows in the pasture and the pigs in the clover" (which last Dr. Hill immediately proposed to sell for the Camp Library Fund)—and were enjoyed to the utmost. Walking, too, was in order, and few there were who did not go up to Observation Point, said to be the highest point in the county, and possessing a beautiful and extensive view.

"The comity of the producers and distributors of literature" was the general theme of the week, with "The library's service to the nation in time of war" as a special theme. The formal program opened Monday evening. Cordial greetings were extended to the association by H. W. Bassett, the eloquent proprietor of the inn, and response was made with equal eloquence by William F. Yust, the librarian of the Rochester Public Library. Mr. Stevens then read his presidential address on "An honorable and lasting peace" between publisher, bookseller, and librarian, which will

be printed in full in the *JOURNAL* next month. The evening closed with dancing.

Tuesday morning the reports of the secretary and treasurer were read. The latter report showed a paid membership of 603, and a balance in the treasury of \$195. A heavy item of expense during the year was the revision of the Manual, which was last issued in 1912, but its undoubted usefulness (even tho somewhat weakened by the unwarranted omission of the *JOURNAL*'s office editor) will justify the cost of printing.

The report of the committee on legislation was read by the chairman, William R. Watson, of Albany. The report this year was confined to New York state, where the most important act passed, from the library standpoint, went thru as a school measure, without regard for libraries. It made provision for the creation of town boards of education and the consolidation of schools, eliminating the former division into districts. Since the latter no longer have the power to levy taxes, this measure may result in the closing of a few libraries supported by school districts.

Following the appointment of committees on nominations, resolutions, and auditing, the president introduced George Haven Putnam, the New York publisher, who spoke on "The production and distribution of books." Mr. Putnam first traced the evolution of the book from the cave-man's first attempt to record his deeds of prowess on the walls of his subterranean home, down past the Babylonian clay tablets, the great collection in the Parthenon about 500 B. C., the Alexandrian Library, the classical period in Rome, the preservation of literature in the monasteries, the establishment of universities, and the invention of printing. He deplored the cleavage existing to-day between the publisher, bookseller, and librarian, who are really engaged in a common work with a common purpose and a common ideal. Germany, France, Italy, and England, all have better organized systems of bookselling than the United States. Abroad the bookseller gets an assured income from the libraries, while here the business goes too often to the lowest bidder. It is for the interest of the publisher and librarian alike to preserve

ries before the visitor in a realistic manner. The Baroda State libraries were shown not only by means of photographs, but by maps, plans and models of library architecture. A travelling library showed the attempt which is being made to reach persons of every class in remote parts of the state.

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DISCUSSING reconstruction after the war, W. C. Berwick Sayers says in the *Library Association Record* for June:

"My own view is that to expect greater financial provision for libraries without first producing a program of development is to display very child-like innocence. In short, what we want is some popular manifesto of the privileges and potentialities of libraries, similar somewhat to the manifesto of the Worker's Educational Association; and I suggest we want at least a million copies of it circulated. We are too much in the habit of issuing about a thousand, or less, copies of things we want known; a circulation which in relation to the population affected is merely futile. It is good to know that the Association has a program in hand. I hope it will be a good one, and that it will receive enormous publicity."

CAPT. JOHN S. BOWLES, a citizen of the United States, who has been residing in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, for a number of years, has made public by writing to several newspapers the resentment of the people over statements made by Harry Franck in a series of articles on Bolivia, which Capt. Bowles claims are unjust and unauthentic.

LIBRARY WEEK OF THE NEW YORK
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE librarians of New York state met for their twenty-seventh "library week" at Lakewood Farm Inn in Roscoe, Sept. 17-22. In spite of the fact that the inn is rather remote and difficult of access from certain sections of the state, that many prominent librarians were too busy organizing their campaign for Library War Fund Week (Sept. 24-29) to attend, and that there were no local libraries to draw upon, the registered attendance was a hundred and fifty, or one-fourth of the total membership.

A large sign stretched across the main street near the station gave impartial welcome to Roscoe to the Hudson presbytery, also gathered there, and to the state librarians. This welcome was repeated and emphasized upon arrival at the inn, whose homelike atmosphere was felt at once. A few wise librarians went up in advance of the meetings, and the recollection of the quieter diversions of the week-end will be not the least treasured of their memories.

All thru the week the privileges of the house and grounds were put freely at the disposal of the library guests by their hospitable host—tennis courts, bowling alleys, canoes on the lake, even "the cows in the pasture and the pigs in the clover" (which last Dr. Hill immediately proposed to sell for the Camp Library Fund)—and were enjoyed to the utmost. Walking, too, was in order, and few there were who did not go up to Observation Point, said to be the highest point in the county, and possessing a beautiful and extensive view.

"The comity of the producers and distributors of literature" was the general theme of the week, with "The library's service to the nation in time of war" as a special theme. The formal program opened Monday evening. Cordial greetings were extended to the association by H. W. Bassett, the eloquent proprietor of the inn, and response was made with equal eloquence by William F. Yust, the librarian of the Rochester Public Library. Mr. Stevens then read his presidential address on "An honorable and lasting peace" between publisher, bookseller, and librarian, which will

be printed in full in the *JOURNAL* next month. The evening closed with dancing.

Tuesday morning the reports of the secretary and treasurer were read. The latter report showed a paid membership of 603, and a balance in the treasury of \$195. A heavy item of expense during the year was the revision of the Manual, which was last issued in 1912, but its undoubted usefulness (even tho somewhat weakened by the unwarranted omission of the *JOURNAL*'s office editor) will justify the cost of printing.

The report of the committee on legislation was read by the chairman, William R. Watson, of Albany. The report this year was confined to New York state, where the most important act passed, from the library standpoint, went thru as a school measure, without regard for libraries. It made provision for the creation of town boards of education and the consolidation of schools, eliminating the former division into districts. Since the latter no longer have the power to levy taxes, this measure may result in the closing of a few libraries supported by school districts.

Following the appointment of committees on nominations, resolutions, and auditing, the president introduced George Haven Putnam, the New York publisher, who spoke on "The production and distribution of books." Mr. Putnam first traced the evolution of the book from the cave-man's first attempt to record his deeds of prowess on the walls of his subterranean home, down past the Babylonian clay tablets, the great collection in the Parthenon about 500 B. C., the Alexandrian Library, the classical period in Rome, the preservation of literature in the monasteries, the establishment of universities, and the invention of printing. He deplored the cleavage existing to-day between the publisher, bookseller, and librarian, who are really engaged in a common work with a common purpose and a common ideal. Germany, France, Italy, and England, all have better organized systems of bookselling than the United States. Abroad the bookseller gets an assured income from the libraries, while here the business goes too often to the lowest bidder. It is for the interest of the publisher and librarian alike to preserve

the bookseller, for without him as an effective distributing agency, the production of books must of necessity be so reduced as to be a serious blow to intellectual activity.

Col. William Cary Sanger of Sangerfield was prevented by an attack of gripe from giving his address on "Arms, books, and the man," and Dr. Hill was called on to give the last word of inspiration and information on the campaign for the camp libraries fund. He described the enthusiastic meeting held in Boston the week before, when six hundred librarians and trustees, the largest local library meeting ever held there, gathered to plan for the final drive in New England. He outlined the plan of campaign once more, and urged the association to give generously to the work. Following his talk it was voted that the association appropriate \$200 from the treasury, to be supplemented by such personal contributions as members cared to make. This was reconsidered at the final meeting, and the vote taken to raise as much as possible by subscription, this sum to be raised to \$300 by drawing on the treasury.

Tuesday evening there were three speakers. Francis Hackett, of the *New Republic*, spoke on "The point of view of the editor and critic." Mr. Hackett felt that the great body of Americans to-day prefer information to criticism, and ascribed this condition to the small proportion of college graduates—less than one per cent—to the population. The critic needs a homogeneous audience, and one on intimate terms with books, and Mr. Hackett had faith that the wider distribution of good books at low prices would soon make it possible for the critic to speak to a larger audience than he has at present. Following Mr. Hackett, Mary J. Quinn, supervisor in design for the Pratt Institute School of Household Science and Arts, gave an informal talk on "The decoration of the library." The slides with which she illustrated her points were chosen to show the subjects she would select for classroom use. The closing talk was a pleasant discourse on "Bird protection, and how the libraries may help," by Walter F. Mc-

Mahon of the National Association of Audubon Societies, and was accompanied by motion pictures.

Wednesday the wonderful weather tempted adjournment to the porch, where the morning session was held. Mr. Walter read the report for the committee on library institutes, in which the three features emphasized in the year's work were the use of state money for their support, the increased part taken by local committees, and the part played by libraries in war service.

Following this report, Harrison W. Craver, the new director of the Library of the United Engineering Societies in New York, outlined the history and resources of the library and sketched some of the outstanding features of its work to-day. Mary Frank, librarian of the Rivington Street branch in the most congested section of New York's East Side, described the recent exploration of that neighborhood by the members of the staff. Miss Frank's paper is considered of so much value that it is to be printed, with some amplification, by the Immigrant Publication Society of New York.

Frederic G. Melcher, of the W. K. Stewart Co., Indianapolis, then gave one of the best talks of the week, taking for his subject "The retailers' place in book distribution." Mr. Melcher quoted figures to show that of the eighty million books sold in this country in a year, about thirty-four and a half million are sold thru the trade. Of these about three and one-half millions are sold to libraries, and the rest to the general public. Considering other statistics, he concluded that the library with its circulation of books reached only about one person in fifteen in the community, and the booksellers one in fifty, so that with a common interest in the dissemination of reading matter, neither is doing more than scratch the surface of the field. The qualifications for bookselling—capital, education, knowledge of merchandising, and enthusiasm—are equally necessary for good librarianship. "Libraries and bookstores are no more rivals than public parks and private gardens, when confidence is estab-

lished between the two." There are certain books which should be sent thru a community not by tens but by hundreds, and certain others that are essentially books to own, not to borrow, but to quicken knowledge of them the library and bookstore may work together. In summing up, Mr. Melcher suggested a broadening of the library slogan to "The best reading for the largest number at all costs and thru every good channel." It was a matter of regret that the discussion of this paper had to be omitted.

In the afternoon informal book talks were given on the porch by Miss Sutliff of the Library School of the New York Public Library, Miss Hitchler and Miss Darwin of the Brooklyn Public Library, Miss Zachert of Rochester, Miss Kelso of Baker & Taylor's and Miss Jackson of the *Book Review Digest*. In the evening George D. Pratt, conservation commissioner for the state of New York, described in detail the work of conservation in the state, covering the divisions of forests, of fish and game, and of waters. Mr. Pratt's talk was illustrated with both lantern slides and motion pictures, some of the latter, showing the work in the game preserves and fish hatcheries, being shown here for the first time. The evening closed with dancing.

Thursday morning was given over to round tables. College and reference was conducted by Eleanor B. Woodruff, reference librarian at Pratt Institute; work with children, by Harriot E. Hassler, chief of the children's department of the Queens Borough Public Library; and book selection and buying, which eventually swallowed up the other two, by Corinne Bacon, of the H. W. Wilson Co. The question of quick evaluation of fiction provoked the liveliest discussion. Miss Hall of Endicott asked for a standardized note which should give clear and concise information on the plot, style, character, etc. Miss Kelso suggested that the librarians standardize what they *want* in annotations, and out of this suggestion grew a resolution, formulated by Miss E. L. Foote of New York and introduced at the last session, that the association strongly urge the A. L. A. to consider again the issue of a weekly bulletin with

notes on the new novels in such standardized form.

In the afternoon, thru the courtesy of Mr. Bassett, the proprietor of the inn, all the librarians in attendance were invited to enjoy an automobile ride to Hancock, twenty-five miles away. The bright sunshine, clear autumn colorings, and beautiful views of hills and valleys made this one of the pleasantest afternoons of the week, and thanks are due to Mr. Bassett and to his fellow townsmen whose co-operation and cars made the trip possible.

Thursday evening Miss Jackson gave her "feast of reasons" on "Book reviews: why should librarians make use of them?" She arranged her "feast" in the form of a dinner at which the librarians were the guests and the magazines were the courses, from the soup to the cigars. About twenty periodicals and papers were "served" and the clever way in which they were characterized and allotted to their respective places was a joy to every member of the audience.

Dr. Bostwick, always welcome, spoke next on "Public libraries and national service." A primary national service of each library is in the acquisition of records representative of the place and present period, including both general and local material on the war. In this latter work, care should be taken not to duplicate work of other local agencies, not to neglect the record of everyday things for the abnormal and unique, and not to ignore unpatriotic and treasonable material, especially from hostile nations, tho care should be exercised in allowing its free use. In the circulation and use of all this material quality rather than quantity is of increasing importance, and the library must remember its boast that it is the continuation school for all. The service to soldiers is quantitative, but not particularly unique or difficult. Every man is, however, a potential reader, and the service now being inaugurated will outlast the war.

The last address Thursday evening was given by Alfred W. Abrams, of the visual instruction division of the University of the State of New York, on "An extension of service to the community." All the week

Mr. Abrams had had displayed about the inn samples of the lantern slides and of the photographs and prints, framed and unframed, which the division will lend to libraries anywhere in the state. His talk demonstrated how the scope of the library may be enlarged thru pictures, and by showing on the screen examples of good and bad pictures he emphasized the importance of considering authenticity, truthfulness, expressiveness, attractiveness, and quality in mechanical make-up in selecting all illustrative material.

Mr. Wyer was unable to attend any of the meetings, and his postponed paper on "Changed titles and other sins of publishers" was read Friday morning by Mr. Walter. Beside the "sin" of changing titles without notice, he discussed the publishing of reprints from old books as new series; indexes, poor or omitted altogether; the failure to indicate clearly whether a book is a new printing or a new edition; exaggerated advertising; fake books; translations of foreign works under supplied titles without indicating the original; collections of short stories and plays in which no clue is given to what is new; the palming off of old books as new ones; and the publication of inaccurate material which might easily have been verified.

B. W. Huebsch, of New York, followed the reading of Mr. Wyer's paper with one on "The bookseller: cultural factor and community asset." Mr. Huebsch believes that the American urban public, already provided more or less adequately with school and public library, is ready for the extra-cultural institution that the bookstore represents. In the new era of the bookshop the booksellers will be recruited from among the persons now employed by booksellers, from men and women with library training, cultivated men and women seeking a congenial vocation, and men and women who are the product of schools for special training. Mr. Melcher detailed the steps which he would take in opening a bookshop in a community hitherto without a place in which to buy books, gave a description of the tentative efforts made in the last few years for the more systematic training of booksellers, and closed with a

description of the graphic arts building, a national headquarters for the book and allied trades, which he would like to see erected to serve as the center of all the organizations of publishers of books, pictures, and music, of booksellers and of the book-trade press.

The morning closed with the reading of the paper prepared by H. N. W. Magill of Pleasant Valley on "The rural library in practice," an inspiring account of actual accomplishment in a small town with a little money. Miss Underhill, who read this paper, also made the report for the committee on libraries in rural communities. The committee suggested the division of the state into library sections with more organizers; the giving of more direct aid by large libraries thru the loan of storytellers, lessons in library practice, more frequent visits, and an interchange of workers. It also suggested that state aid be limited to cities below the second class, and that it be more often used for salaries as well as for books. The committee on the merit system, thru its chairman, William F. Yust, made a report discussing further the plan for certification presented last year, but without definite recommendations.

In the afternoon Miss Zachert presided over an enthusiastic meeting devoted to "Public libraries and the schools." Miss Cowing of Pratt Institute told of her own "Library work with grammar school children," and Miss Robie of Cleveland spoke on "Instructing high school pupils in the use of the library." Mr. Walter told of the ten-day library institute for teachers inaugurated in the Albany Library School three years ago, and Dr. Bostwick told of the joint committee of librarians and school men recently appointed in St. Louis to consider all matters affecting both.

Mary C. Richardson, recently come to Geneseo Normal, reviewed the whole normal school library situation. Mary E. Hall, making the report for the committee on relations of libraries and schools, brought as suggestions the holding of conferences between librarians and teachers at the beginning of the school year; the selection of one public library in each county as a center for work with schools and school

superintendents in that county; a traveling library exhibit on work with schools, to be circulated in the state; trained librarians in every normal school in the state; more attention to the libraries in city training schools and to training classes in high schools; the employment of a school library organizer; a school survey of the state; and more help in planning school library reading rooms in new buildings.

Friday evening's program was short. Franklin F. Hopper told of the organization, purpose, and accomplishments of the New York Public Library Staff Association, which was formed last spring to promote the economic, cultural, and social welfare of the staff. "The Soldiers' branch at the Syracuse Mobilization camp" was described by Paul M. Paine, as printed elsewhere in this issue. A delightful surprise were the solos by Mrs. Hicks with accompaniments by Mr. Hicks on the flute and Mr. Huebsch on the piano, and the evening closed with dancing.

The business meeting Saturday morning brought the session to a close. The usual resolutions of thanks to speakers and management, with additional resolutions of sympathy on the passing of Mary W. Plummer and Henry E. Legler, were adopted.

The following amendment to Article 3 of the Constitution was adopted:

All money received from life memberships or permanent institutional memberships shall be deposited in a permanent fund of which the only the income shall be available for the expenses of the Association.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, William F. Yust, Rochester; vice-president, Mary C. Sherrard, Utica; secretary, N. Louise Ruckteshler, Norwich; and treasurer, Pauline D. Lansing, Buffalo.

F. A. H.

BAD will be the day for every man when he becomes absolutely contented with the life that he is living, with the deeds that he is doing; when there is not forever beating at the doors of his soul some great desire to do something larger, which he knows that he was meant and made to do.—
PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Library Organizations

SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Southern Worcester Library Club held at the Boston Public Library Sept. 11: President, Mrs. Beatrice Putnam Sprague, Uxbridge; first vice-president, Mary Clark, Whitinsville; second vice-president, Helen Fay, Upton; secretary and treasurer, Bertha Franklin, Bellingham.

BERTHA FRANKLIN, *Secretary*.

KENTUCKY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The ninth annual meeting of the Kentucky Library Association was held in Louisville July 26, during the week of the conference of the American Library Association. Fifty-three members were present. There was only one session, which was a business meeting combined with a luncheon. The secretary was authorized to apply on behalf of the association for affiliation with the A. L. A. The incoming officers were given power to district the state with a view to holding small meetings in the future in various sections.

The following officers were elected: President, George T. Settle; vice-president, Jessica Hopkins; second vice-president, Margaret I. King; secretary-treasurer, May Wood Wigington; member-at-large, Florence Ragland.

MAY WOOD WIGGINTON, *Secretary*.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The third library institute for high school librarians was held July 10-20 under the joint direction of the State Library School and the Libraries Division of the University of the State of New York. The entire time was devoted (as in 1915) to talks and discussions on reference work and to problems illustrating various points discussed. The general series of discussions was conducted by Mr. Walter. A co-ordinated series of more general talks was given by specialists of the university. Mary E. Hall was present at several sessions and added much to the interest of the institute. Fifteen librarians and teacher-librarians attended the entire session. The full program and a list of those in attendance was printed in the August number of *New York Libraries* and will be included in the 1916-17 report of the New York State Library School.

The Bibliographical Society of America has permanently deposited its library with the

New York State Library for the use of the Library School. It will be a valuable supplement to the present bibliographical equipment of the school. The conditions of the gift are given in full in the August *LJ* (p. 660).

The thirty-first annual session of the school began Wednesday, Sept. 19.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

It seems a far cry to June, 1916, but for the sake of finishing the record of the school year, 1916-1917, it is necessary to state that Commencement and the Graduates' supper occurred on that date. The bronze memorial tablet in Miss Plummer's memory was presented by a committee of the Graduates' Association just before the supper. Reunions were held of the classes of 1897 and 1907, and many absent members were represented by letters. The class of 1917 presented the school with two silver serving trays for use at the teas.

The school was represented at the Louisville conference by the Vice-Director and Miss Gooch. The school dinner was held at the Watterson Hotel, twenty-five graduates being present.

The Handbook of the Graduates' Association was issued in July, but so many changes have occurred during the summer that it is already out of date.

The season of 1917-1918 opens on September 17, too late to be recorded in this issue.

ALUMNI NOTES

Adah Durand, 1908, librarian of the Grand Forks (No. Dak.) Public Library, was married to Lester Scott Chidlow on July 8. "At home, Baltic, Montana, after the war."

Anne O. Shivers, 1908, librarian of the Perth Amboy Public Library, was married to Marshall, Elliott Stewart on June 12. At home, 45 Woodruff Place, Perth Amboy, N.J.

Minnie W. Leatherman, 1909, secretary, North Carolina Library Commission, was married to Edward R. Blanton on July 3. Mrs. Blanton will continue her work with the commission until after the war.

Florence M. Scott, 1914, librarian of the Public Library at Meadville, Pa., was married to John W. Mott on June 16. At home, 816 West Spring street, Lima, Ohio.

Grace B. Morgan, 1915, cataloger, Young Men's Mercantile Library, Cincinnati, Ohio, was married to Reuben A. Holden, Jr., on Aug. 18.

Lena G. Towsley, 1913, an assistant in the library of Clark College, Worcester, has taken

a position as cataloger in the Government Printing Office, Washington.

Gladys E. Schummers, 1915, assistant librarian, Mechanics Institute Library, Rochester, N. Y., has been made head of Fair Haven branch of the New Haven Public Library.

Mary L. Dodd, 1916-17, has been made librarian of the Davenport Library at Bath, N. Y.

Clara Gravez, 1916, has been appointed cataloger at the Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.

Beulah G. Murray, 1916, has resigned from the Normal School Library at Oshkosh, Wis., and has returned to the staff of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, Pa.

In addition to the appointments noted in the July *LJ*, the following positions have been taken by members of the class of 1917:

Frank V. Anderson, assistant, United Engineering Societies Library, New York.

Claire N. Atwater, senior assistant, Brooklyn Public Library.

Mary A. Johnson, assistant, circulation department, New York Public Library.

Grace E. Winton, assistant librarian, B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.

Mabel Wood, Cleveland Public Library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, Vice-Director.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

SUMMER SESSION, 1917

The seventh annual summer session of the University of Illinois Library School opened June 18 and closed July 27. The principal instructors were Ethel Bond and Sabra W. Vought, members of the Library School faculty, and Wilma L. Shelton was reviser. Eva Cloud, librarian of Kewanee (Ill.) Public Library gave ten lectures with assigned readings and problems on library work with children.

Twenty-nine students were in attendance, twenty-one of whom were from Illinois libraries. Other states represented were Arkansas, Indiana (2), Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma. Twenty-one students came from public libraries; two from normal school libraries; two from college libraries; three from high school libraries and one from a theological seminary library. Ten students were librarians; seven assistant librarians; six, general assistants; one, a branch librarian; two, loan desk attendants; two, teacher librarians; and one, a children's librarian. As in previous years enrollment was restricted to those who were regularly engaged in library work, and graduation from a high school was also required; serious consideration is being given to the proposal to admit, under certain conditions, applicants who are not working in libraries. Of the students

eight were college graduates, and one was a graduate of a Normal School.

Ninety hours of class work were given during the summer session for each of which an average of two hours preparation by the student was required. The ninety hours were divided as follows: cataloging 18 hours; classification 12 hours; reference work 12 hours; book selection 12 hours; children's work 12 hours; order, accession, shelf, etc., 12 hours; library administration, extension and general lecture 12 hours.

In addition to the general class work on book selection the following lectures were given by lecturers from outside the Library School:

Standard fiction, Prof. D. K. Dodge

Modern fiction, Prof. D. K. Dodge

Nature study books, C. E. Graves

Education, Mabel Smith

Biography, Anna May Price

History and related topics, Marian Leatherman

Agriculture and rural life, Prof. A. W. Nolan

Household economics, Mamie Bunch

Religion and philosophy, Dr. C. R. Adams

War service material, G. A. Deveneau

The drama, F. K. W. Drury

During the fifth week of the course a conference of the librarians of East Central Illinois was held at the university. Talks were given and discussions led by Anna May Price, secretary of the Library Extension Commission, Springfield; Ida Wright, assistant librarian, Springfield Public Library; Lydia M. Barrette, librarian, Jacksonville Public Library; and Kate D. Ferguson, librarian, Douglas Township Library, Gilman. The sessions were attended by the students and faculty.

The library publicity exhibit which was shown at the Louisville conference, was displayed in the quarters of the school toward the end of the session.

The Library Club gave an at home to the students July 11, in the Woman's Building; they were given personally conducted tours of the Agricultural College fields and barns, and of the Engineering College shops and laboratories; and, most interesting of all, by the special permission of the Commandant they were admitted to Chanute Aviation Training Field, at Rantoul.

LIST OF STUDENTS

Students are from the Public library of their city unless otherwise stated.

Those starred took only a part of the course.

Illinois

Anna, Helen Louise Grear, assistant librarian

Carmi, Mrs. Nettie Eileen Martin, librarian
Champaign, Hazel Tucker, high school librarian

Chicago, *Harry T. Stock, A.M. librarian
Hammond Library of the Chicago Theological Seminary

Des Plaines, Mrs. Harriet B. Cook, librarian
East St. Louis, Nelle Minerva Farthing,
Ph.B. teacher-librarian in High School
Evanston, Inez C. Potter, assistant children's
librarian

Hamilton, Mrs. Lizzie Lane, librarian
Hinsdale, *Alice Warren, B. Lit., assistant
librarian

Jacksonville, Ruth E. Carlson, general assistant

Joliet, Marie Caton, general assistant
Maywood, Edith A. Kopf, assistant librarian

Oak Park, Alice M. Smith, attendant
Park Ridge, Ruth W. Colman, librarian

Peru, Fanny Snyder, librarian
Pinckneyville, *Norma Bell, A.B., librarian,

Public School Library & Public Library
Rockford, Florence Bailey, branch librarian

Sheldon, Susie Clarke, A.B., librarian
Urbana, Marjorie Hutchins, B. Mus., as-
sistant librarian

Waukegan, Agatha A. Roemer, assistant
White Hall, Nell C. Strang, librarian

Arkansas
Fayetteville, Miss Jim Matthews, A.B., as-
sistant librarian

Indiana
Frankfort, Letha P. Irwin, assistant

Terre Haute, Hazel E. Bungard, assistant

Michigan
Adrian, Mrs. Alma M. Hubbell, librarian,
Adrian College

Missouri
California, Madaline M. Cole, assistant

Nebraska
Lincoln, Madge Evans, assistant librarian

Ohio
Dayton, Alice Spitler, B.S., assistant in cir-
culation dept.

Oklahoma
Edmond, Mrs. Clarissa P. Coudert, assistant
librarian, Normal School.

P. L. WINDSOR, Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The period of preliminary instruction and practice for entering students who lack library experience opened on Sept. 10, and continued for two weeks. Eleven students were enrolled for this work. As a result of the experience of former years, the plan has been introduced of supplementing actual practice and observation with a number of lectures explaining the more simple library terms and processes. This is under the direction of Marie Newberry,

of the Library School staff. A definite program was arranged for the two weeks, with observation of each particular operation scheduled to follow the lecture upon the subject. It is believed that the new feature will prepare beginners more effectively for the regular school instruction and that it will help to put the members of the entering class more nearly on common footing.

ADVANCED COURSES

Twenty-six holders of certificates from the Library School of the New York Public Library and from other library schools are expected to register for the advanced courses. These courses entail the attendance of the student at four class hours per week, and are arranged for the benefit of persons who wish to continue library training while holding positions on the staff of the New York Public Library or at other libraries in the Greater New York district. They offer an opportunity for special study of such subjects as administration, cataloging, reference, children's work, school library work, and special library work.

TRAINING CLASS

With the opening of the new school year, the supervision of the New York Public Library Training Class was taken over by the Library School. A curriculum covering eight months has been planned by the school and library in co-operation, and the class is to be under the direction of Miss Newberry, of the Library School faculty. The new organization of the training class is the outgrowth of a plan developed by Mr. Root, the former principal of the school, and Ernestine Rose, who until this year supervised the training class for the library. It contemplates the enrollment in the training class, after examination, of students just graduated from high school, presumably at the age of eighteen. The thought is that they shall spend eight months in the training class, and following this a year in one of the branches of the New York Public Library, at the end of which service they will have reached the age of eligibility to the Library School and can apply to enter the school upon the usual conditions.

The relation of the training class to the Library School consists only in the fact that it is supervised by the school faculty and directed by a member of that faculty.

PERSONALS

Sigrid Holt, 1916-17, has taken a position in the Missionary Research Library, New York City.

Elizabeth Hoyt, 1916-17, has been appointed librarian at Cooperstown, N. Y.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal.*

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Carnegie Library School will open for its seventeenth year, Sept. 26, 1917. The School will occupy larger quarters on the second floor of the main building of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Entrance examinations for 1917-18 were held Saturday, Sept. 1.

Certificates and diplomas were awarded the following students, July 28, 1917 (appointment to position follows the name of each student).

JUNIOR CERTIFICATES

Grace Leverett Aldrich, Malden, Mass. Children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Faith L. Allen, New London, Ct. Children's librarian, Public Library, Madison, Wis.
Marjorie Barkhurst, Steubenville, Ohio. Assistant children's librarian, Brooklyn Public Library.
Lutie Alice Beggs, Ashland, Ill. Assistant children's librarian, Brooklyn Public Library.
Margaret Carmichael, Franklin, Pa. Assistant children's librarian, Minneapolis, Minn.
Frances Converse Darling, Chestnut Hill, Mass. Children's librarian, New York Public Library.
Blanche L. Dodds, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Assistant children's librarian, Brooklyn Public Library.
Marcella Carmelita Duff, Menlo Park, Cal. Children's librarian, Public Library, Los Angeles.
Margaret Ann Life, Canton, Ohio. Assistant, Public Library, Canton, Ohio.
Rachel Fleming Ghrist, Pittsburgh, Pa. Assistant, Allegheny Free Library, North Side, Pittsburgh.
Myra S. Grosh, Mount Joy, Pa. Assistant children's librarian, Brooklyn Public Library.
Amy V. Hallahan, Spokane, Wash. Assistant, Public Library, Spokane.

Marion Marie Harvey, Pittsburgh, Pa. Assistant, Allegheny Free Library, North Side, Pittsburgh.
Hannah Cornelie Leffler, Miami, Florida. Assistant children's librarian, New York Public Library, New York City.
Kathleen Arundel McBrearty, Detroit, Mich. Children's librarian, Public Library, Detroit.
Ruth Ira McClintic, Pittsburgh, Pa. Assistant, children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Rebecca Harris Mann, Mart, Texas. Children's librarian, Jacksonville Public Library, Jacksonville, Ill.

Anne Furlong Mitchell, Fort Dodge, Iowa. Children's librarian, Public Library, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Janet MacCurdy Scott, Bellefonte, Pa. Assistant children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Sarah Herron Shaw, Glenshaw, Pa. Assistant, children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Eva M. Squire, New London, Ohio. Assistant, children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Eva Thayer, Kansas City, Mo. Children's librarian, Public Library, Kansas City, Mo.
Adele Mildred Warner, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Assistant, Public Library, Fort Wayne, Ind.

SPECIAL CERTIFICATES

Ellen Ford Howe, Seattle, Wash. Head of children's department, Public Library, Calgary, B. C., Canada.
Mabel Clare True, Detroit, Mich. Children's librarian, Public Library, Detroit.

DIPLOMAS

Mary Bird Huse, St. Louis, Mo. Children's librarian, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
Edith A. Kurth, Milwaukee, Wis. Children's librarian, Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Marie McInerney, Sewickley, Pa.

ALUMNAE

Enid McPherson Boli, 1915-16, has resigned her position as assistant in the South Side branch children's room, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to go to France.

Jessie May Carson, 1902, has been granted leave of absence from the New York Public Library to become associated with The National League for Women's Service, New York City.

Mary Frances Cox, 1914-15, has resigned her position of children's librarian of the Public Library, Jacksonville, Ill.

Stella T. Doane, 1914-15, has resigned from the staff of the New York Public Library to become librarian of the Normal School, Mansfield, Pa.

Marie Louise Fisher, 1910, has been made librarian of the West End branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Grace Nellie Gilleland, 1915, was married in July to James Clyde McGregor.

Louise Hamilton, 1915-16, has been appointed children's librarian in the Public Library, Tacoma, Wash.

Margaret Hess Hoffman, 1915-16, has resigned from her position of assistant children's librarian in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Ruth G. Hopkins, 1902-03, has been appointed children's librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio.

Isabel McConnell, 1916, was married in July to J. Milton Ronsheim.

Mary Robinson Moorhead, 1913-14, has resigned as assistant in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to become assistant in the Schenley High School Library, Pittsburgh.

Myrtie Alice Northrop, 1912-13, was married in August to Louis Frederick Hanse. At home cards announce The Carrollton, 80 Willow street, Waterbury, Ct.

Ruth Price, 1912-13, has resigned from the staff of the Detroit Public Library.

Muriel Rose Samson, 1913-14, was married in August to Brady Rimbe Jordan.

Catherine Meredith Schwartz, 1910, has resigned as children's librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to accept a position on the staff of the New York Public Library.

Alice Stoeltzing, 1914-15, has been made assistant in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Katherine E. Williams was married in August to George Locke Watson.

Mary Stanlyffe Wilkinson, 1910-11, has resigned from the staff of the St. Louis Public

Library to become assistant in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal.*

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

On account of the adoption of the four quarter system at the University of Washington, the Library School opens this year Oct. 1.

ALUMNI NOTES

Helen Lathe, 1916, has been appointed a member of the cataloging staff of the Seattle Public Library.

Ruth Reynolds, 1916, has been transferred from the schools division of the Seattle Public Library to become children's librarian of the Ballard branch.

Francis Woodworth, 1917, has resigned from the Walla Walla Public Library to accept a position on the staff of the Victoria, B. C., Public Library. Hazel Jones, 1917, has been appointed to fill the vacancy at Walla Walla.

Beatrice Mercer, 1916, has been appointed librarian of the Ballard High School, Seattle.

Esther Hammond, 1917, has accepted a position in the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library.

The following members of the class of 1917 have been added to the staff of the Central Seattle Public Library: Agnes H. Bush, reference department; Mary Walker Gibb, branch department; Dorothy Grout, schools division; Roberta Meredith and Margaret Schumacher, circulation department; Corinne Ruttle, children's department.

W. E. HENRY, *Director.*

CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

The Library School will have additional activity and interest next year when it is to develop into a full year's course on the installment plan. The students will come four summers and complete a course equal to any one year library school in the country.

From the seventeen summer sessions already held over 500 librarians have had training and are scattered all over the United States doing effective library work. Many of them want to return for further study. Others also will take advantage of the opportunity to complete a full year's course.

The great need of such a school has been felt for years. It will offer the advantages of a full year's training to those who cannot afford, for financial, home duty, or other reasons, to give up their work for a continuous year, but who can get away for summer work, thus having the same opportunity for

library training that teachers do to complete courses in our great universities throughout the country.

Only those will be accepted who are already in library work or under definite appointment to positions. This means that every student who finishes the course will have also at least three full years of actual library experience, while many will have more.

Instructors will have the advantage of being decidedly practical, since the greater part of their time is spent in really doing, in their various positions, the work which they teach during the summer. It will be easy also to secure experts for special subjects and to affiliate with other schools at Chautauqua directly related to the library course.

In addition to hearing inspirational and instructive addresses from librarians and instructors in other library schools over the country, thru the four summers, the student also will have the unequalled opportunity of listening to splendid addresses and interesting discussions of present day problems, by the greatest speakers which this and other lands afford.

The librarian trained under such favorable conditions will have not only technical foundation but also a degree of liberal culture which will be a source of intellectual inspiration to the community she serves.

The school will be called the Chautauqua School for Librarians, with Mary E. Downey as the director.

1917 SUMMER SESSION

The seventeenth annual session of the summer school, continuing July 7 to August 18, was a most interesting one. The work of the regular instructors was supplemented by special lectures as follows: Anna L. Pollard, Grand Rapids Public Library, talked on book selection and also on what the Speakers' Training Week should mean to librarians; Mrs. Evelyn Snead Barnett developed the technique of the short story, illustrating with one of her own charming stories; Prof. S. C. Schmucker gave a delightful talk on natural science literature; Nancy Byers lectured on bookbinding and mending, which the students followed with practice work; Euphemia K. Corwin told of the Berea College book wagon; Dean Percy H. Boynton spoke on building up a library of American literature; and Alice Hazeltine gave an account of the children's work of the St. Louis Public Library. The students also attended Mabel Bragg's story telling course, and lectures on the gen-

eral program related to library development, as those of W. W. Ellsworth, Prof. Albert D. Clay and others.

The regular faculty work included daily lectures on library organization and administration by Miss Mary E. Downey; cataloging and classification, Miss Mary M. Shaver, and reference work by Miss Ruth Wallace.

The libraries of 12 states were represented by 24 students.

MARY E. DOWNEY.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

The announcement for the winter school will include some of the most notable of the eastern library experts. Bulletin 150, which describes the Library Service School, and has a directory of all students, past and present, has just been issued.

ALUMNI NOTES

Eva West of the Riverside Library staff has entered the University of Leland Stanford, Jr., and Gertrude Kimbley has entered the University of Nevada.

Lillian L. Dickson, reference librarian at Riverside Public Library, has a leave of absence of four months and will make an extended visit of schools and libraries, more especially on the eastern coast and middle west.

Alice Butterfield has returned from a three-months leave of absence devoted to a trip thru the eastern states visiting libraries and schools. Miss Butterfield attended her class reunion at Wilson College, Pa.

Mary Helen Collins, 1917, has been appointed librarian of the Boys' High School, Riverside.

Frances White, 1917, has been appointed to a position in the Monroe (Wis.) Public Library.

Dell Pemberton Slaughter, 1917, has been appointed to a position in the Central High School Library, Edmond, Okla.

Ralph A. Beals, 1917, has been placed in charge of the library of the Santa Ana Union High School.

Lulu Rumsey, 1916, has resigned her place as librarian of the Orange Union High School and has been appointed librarian of the Polytechnic School at San Luis Obispo.

Mrs. M. Jessamine Abbott, 1917, has been appointed librarian of the Citrus Experiment Station of the University of California, located at Riverside.

Ruth Anderson, 1917, has been appointed librarian of the Hermosa Beach branch of the Los Angeles County Free Library.

Zelia Webb of Calexico, was married to Harry Walden Fee in August. They will live at El Centro.

Nellie Conrad, 1915, has entered the State Normal School of Household Arts at Santa Barbara.

Announcement of the engagement of Gwen- dolen Crawford, 1915, to Grant Reynard has been received. Miss Crawford has been em- ployed in the Chicago Public Library.

Esther Daniels, 1915, librarian of the Boys' High School, Riverside, has a year's leave of absence for work at the California State University.

Katherine Fortig, 1913, is now Mrs. Orville R. Miller and lives in Berkeley.

Helen J. Gavin, 1917, has been appointed as- sistant librarian at the San Diego High School.

Helen M. Mundy, 1917, has been appointed librarian at the training school of the San José Normal.

Myra Hoge, 1916, has been appointed libra- rian of the Fullerton Union High School.

Ruth Inwood, 1915, is now Mrs. Harry Charles Brown. Her address is Santa Ana, Calif.

Gertrude Kettell, 1917, has a position in the Santa Ana Public Library.

Hazel Wheeler, 1917, has been placed in charge of the circulation department of the Galesburg (Ill.) Public Library.

Ruth Boling, 1913, has been appointed to a position in the People's Trust and Savings Bank of Riverside.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The fifth year of the California State Li- brary School opens Sept. 24, with eleven students enrolled.

In the death of its originator, State Librarian James L. Gillis, the Library School has suf- fered an irreparable loss. The work of the school will be carried on along the lines his plans and ideals outlined, under the leadership of Milton J. Ferguson, who was appointed as successor to Mr. Gillis, Aug. 25.

The graduates of the class of 1916-1917 are all employed in various libraries thruout the state:

Edna A. Bell, assistant, State Library, Sacramento. Katherine Cahoon, assistant, Madera County Free Library, Madera.

Elta Camper, assistant, State Library, Sacramento. Virginia Clove, assistant, Yolo County Free Library, Woodland.

Dorothea Davis, assistant, Fresno County Free Library, Fresno.

Margaret Dennison, assistant, State Library, Sacramento.

Beatrice Y. Gawne, assistant, Monterey County Free Library, Salinas.

Margaret V. Girdner, assistant, Siskiyou County Free Library, Yreka.

N. Ruth McCullough, assistant, State Library, Sacramento.

M. Ruth McLaughlin, assistant, Sutro Branch State Library, San Francisco.

Marion Morse, assistant, Kings County Free Li- brary, Hanford.

Blanche Shadle, assistant, State Library, Sacra- mento.

ALUMNI NOTES

At the examinations for county librarians conducted by the Board of Library Examiners in June, the following graduates received sec- ond grade certificates: Dorothy L. Clarke, 1915, librarian, Plumas County Free Library, Quincy; Mary E. Glock, 1915, librarian, Madera County Free Library, Madera; Margaret Hatch, 1915, assistant, State Library, Sacramento; Edna S. Holroyd, 1915, librarian, Tuolumne County Free Library, Sonora; Marion Schumacher, 1915, librarian, Hanford Public Library, Hanford. Of the forty-one graduates of the State Library School, ten are county library certificate holders, while eight are in full charge of county libraries.

Mabel Coulter, 1914, has been acting li- brarian of Kings County Free Library, Han- ford, during the three months' leave of ab- sence of the librarian, Katharine Ferris.

Mary E. Glock, 1915, was appointed by the Board of Supervisors as librarian of the Madera County Free Library, Madera, Cali- fornia, upon the resignation of Maude Mast, starting her new work Aug. 1.

Edna S. Holroyd, 1915, was appointed libra- rian of the newly organized Tuolumne County Free Library, Sonora, California, beginning Aug. 1.

Marion L. Schumacher, 1915, has resigned her position as librarian of the Hanford Public Library, to accept a position in the State Li- brary at Sacramento, to take effect Sept. 1.

Eunice D. Steele, 1916, has been appointed librarian in the Hanford Public Library, re- signing her position as assistant in the Kings County Free Library.

MILTON J. FERGUSON.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL.

Marion Horton, A.B., Leland Stanford Uni- versity, B.L.S. New York State Library School, has been appointed as an instructor for the coming year. Miss Horton has had experience in the Pasadena Public Library, Leland Stanford University Library, and the Oakland High School Library. She was also reviser for several sessions of the Summer School in the University of California, and has given lecture courses on High School li- braries. Miss Horton will give the course in high school libraries which will be extended to meet the growing demand for instruction

in this branch. She will also teach the cataloging courses.

This increase in the faculty will make it possible to lengthen a number of important courses and develop the school generally. Miss Haines' course in book selection will be extended to twenty-eight periods. The course in library administration given by Zaidee Brown of the Long Beach Public Library will be supplemented by lectures in administration and library extension by Jeanette Drake, formerly librarian of the Sioux City Public Library, who will come to the Los Angeles Public Library October first as principal of the circulation department.

THEODORA R. BREWITT, *Principal.*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—LIBRARY COURSE

Registration for the library course begins Sept. 17 but the opening session has been postponed till Oct. 4.

Preliminary plans have been submitted to the New York State Library School, the library schools of Pratt Institute, Simmons College, Syracuse University and Carnegie Institute for an exchange lectureship. While no definite arrangements have been decided upon these schools approve of the plan and are to submit the matter to the several faculties.

The first issue of the *Boston University News* of the year gives in detail Mr. Power's idea of the course and biographical data relating to the lecturers. This is written in the form of a feature story.

Ernest L. Little, a former student in the college, is with the Merchants National Bank, Boston, for the purpose of forming a library and information file of the textile industry.

Margaret Locke, formerly of the Manchester (N. H.) Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian. Miss Locke will prepare the biographical data for each lecture in the course and will serve as corrector for the written work. Miss Locke is a graduate of Boston University, 1911; Springfield Training Class, 1916, and was librarian of the Chilmark Public Library.

Librarians

ADAMS, Ellen F., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1917, has been appointed librarian of the Skidmore School of Arts, Saratoga, N. Y.

ANDREWS, Winnifred P., New York State Library School 1916-17, has received an appointment as first assistant in one of the branches of the Detroit Public Library.

ANGELL, Clara Louida, has resigned her position as librarian of the Bucyrus (O.) Public Library. Miss Angell's engagement to Clarence Minor Taylor of Cleveland was announced this summer but the wedding probably will not take place until November.

ANTHONY, Julia B., Pratt 1891, a graduate of the first class of the Pratt Institute Library School, who has been for many years librarian of the library at Packer Institute, Brooklyn, has resigned her position to the great regret of both the Packer alumnae and of her library friends.

ARCHER, Miss F. Randolph, librarian of the Talladega Public Library, has resigned from her position to become effective Oct. 1. She has been succeeded by Mrs. Marie Fechet Kilburn of Florida.

ARNOLD, Carrie L., has been appointed children's librarian in the Public Library at Westerly, R. I.

BARTLETT, Beryl, has resigned from the staff of the children's department of the Worcester (Mass.) Public Library, to take charge of the children's work in the Public Library at New-ton, Mass.

BERGEN, Esther Lou, joined the staff of the Decatur (Ill.) Public Library the middle of June, after completing one year in the University of Illinois Library School. She is head of the loan department.

BRIGGS, Walter B., has sailed for France to take charge of the distribution of the books sent over for the soldiers by the A. L. A. Mr. Briggs' official title will be "European director for the A. L. A., tho he will be in the pay of the Y. M. C. A., and his appointment was made at the suggestion of officers of the Y. M. C. A.

BRONSON, Victoria, went to the Free Public Library of Decatur, Ill., the first of September to take charge of its extension work. Miss Bronson graduated from the Western Reserve Library School in 1914, and has been in the Cleveland Public Library for several years, for the past year being engaged in extension work there.

BROWN, Ruth, New York State Library School 1916-17, has received an appointment as assistant in the Food Conservation Library of the Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

BURWELL, Ethel I., New York State Library School 1912-13, has been chosen as librarian of Goucher College Library, Baltimore, Md.

BYRNE, Paul R., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1915, has resigned his position in the reference department of Ohio State University to become librarian of the National Bank of Commerce in New York City.

CALFEE, Margaret, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1914-15, has resigned as librarian of the medical department of the University of Texas, her resignation taking effect Aug. 31.

CALKINS, Ruth H., New York State Library School 1913-14, is substituting temporarily in the Buffalo Public Library.

CASAMAJOR, Mary, New York State Library School 1901, became librarian of the Bedford branch of the Brooklyn Public Library on Sept. 1. Since 1906 she has been librarian in charge of the Prospect branch.

CHAPMAN, Ethel, has been appointed librarian at the Lyman Hall High School in Wallingford, Ct.

CONNERY, Clara, has resigned her position as librarian of the Muskogee (Okla.) Law Library Association.

DAVIES, John, for the last three years librarian of the Butte (Mont.) Public Library, resigned June 30. Mr. Davies organized the library and was its first librarian twenty-five years ago, but several librarians have had it in charge in the intervening period.

DAVIS, Elizabeth L., New York State Library school 1913-14, has joined the indexing and cataloging force of the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, Washington, D. C.

DOLEZAL, Francis J., Library School of the New York Public Library, 1913-15, has joined the 14th Regiment of the New York National Guard.

EATON, Anne T., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1906, has been chosen librarian for the Lincoln School, New York City. Since 1910, Miss Eaton had been on the staff of the University of Tennessee Library as first assistant.

ELY, Mary L., has resigned from the Dayton (O.) Public Library and joined the staff of the Food Administration's Information Bureau in Washington.

EWER, William B., for twenty-five years librarian of the Leonora S. Bolles Memorial Library at the State Hospital in Middletown,

N. Y., died in that city Sept. 14, in his sixty-second year. He was stricken with apoplexy Tuesday afternoon, while in the performance of his duties at the library, and remained unconscious until the end came. Mr. Ewer's father was Rev. F. C. Ewer, a prominent clergyman and newspaper editor of San Francisco and New York. He had been in charge of the Leonora S. Bolles Library at the State Hospital for nearly a quarter of a century. Well known in Middletown, he was held in highest regard at the hospital. A sister, Mrs. George E. Maynard, of New York, is among the few surviving relatives.

FERGUSON, Milton J., for the last ten years assistant librarian of the California State Library, by unanimous vote of the trustees has been appointed state librarian to succeed the late J. L. Gillis.

FULLER, Grace J., of Ashland, O., has been appointed librarian of the Public Library in Bucyrus, O. For several years Miss Fuller has been a teacher of English and Latin in the high school at Clyde, Ohio, but studied in the summer course in library work at Columbus last summer.

GILLIS, Mabel, daughter of the late J. L. Gillis and head of the department of books for the blind in the California State Library, has been promoted to be assistant librarian.

GRASTY, Katharine G., Pratt 1906, of the staff of the *Journal of Home Economics* in Baltimore, has been made librarian of the State Normal School at Towson, Maryland.

HAGAR, Henrietta, who for thirty years has been connected with the Public Library of Watertown, N. Y., submitted her resignation to the board of trustees of the Roswell P. Flower Memorial Library early in September.

HARRIS, Jessie, has been elected librarian of the Whittier (Calif.) Public Library to succeed Emily M. Seegmiller, resigned.

HONGE, Lillian, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1914-15, is holding a position in the Highland Park High School Library, Detroit.

JAMESON, Mary Ethel, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1912-14, has resigned from the Dunwoodie Technical Institute, Minneapolis, to accept a position in the science division of the New York Public Library.

JEMISON, Margaret, of the class of 1914, Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, will be the first librarian of the new Carnegie Library at Anniston. Miss Jemison leaves Valdosta, Ga., for her new position.

JENKS, Edwin M., New York State Library School, 1903, is with the New York *Herald*.

JILLSON, W. E., librarian of the West Allis (Wis.) Public Library, resigned Sept. 15 to take a better position.

KOOPMAN, Karl, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1916-17, has enlisted with the 8th Coast Defense Command.

LAMB, George H., librarian of the Carnegie Free Library in Braddock, Pa., is the editor of a book on "The unwritten history of Braddock's Field." While prepared chiefly for local patronage and in celebration of a community anniversary, the book has much of general interest, because of the historic associations of the place, and also because of its history of the development of the steel industry. It is a remarkable fact that nearly all the great steel men of the country learned the rudiments of the business in the Braddock mills. This is clearly brought out in the chapter on Braddock Industries.

LANCASTER, Susan, of the 1907 class of the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, has accepted the position of librarian of the Florida State College for Women at Tallahassee. Since graduation Miss Lancaster has been the librarian at the State Normal School, Jacksonville, Fla. During the summer she has been substituting in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

LEWIS, Katherine, B.L.S. Illinois 1915, formerly librarian of the Chicago Department of Health, has been appointed an assistant in the Illinois Library Extension Commission.

LINDNER, Gustaf Vincent, for more than nine years librarian and chief in charge of the indexing department of the New York *Herald*, died in his home in Glen Ridge, N. J., Aug. 18, after an illness of a year from a cancer in the neck. Mr. Lindner was born in Sweden on March 11, 1870. He was graduated from Malmö College in 1887 and later studied law and languages in the University of Lund. He came to the United States on a pleasure trip in 1891 and became so attached to the country that he decided to make his home here. He edited weeklies in Boston and Ridgeway, Pa., and wrote news articles, mostly in foreign

languages, for publication in the Eastern States. From November, 1902, to June, 1908, Mr. Lindner was assistant reference librarian in the Astor Library. He translated many books from foreign languages and did official translations for the Swedish Consulate General at New York. Mr. Lindner was the author of the "Newspaper library manual," which was published in 1912. He leaves his wife and two sons.

LOUNSBURY, Edith, New York State Library School 1915-16, resigned her position in the Sioux City Free Library to enter the catalog department of the State College of Washington, Pullman.

MCCURDY, Jessie C., Library School of the New York Public Library, 1914-16, was married on Aug. 28, to Warren Burnet.

MCCURDY, Robert M., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1903, is organizing the library of the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn.

MARRON, J. F., legislative reference librarian of the Texas State Library, has resigned.

MENDENHALL, Ida, resigned her position as librarian of the Normal School in Geneseo, N. Y., last summer, and was married, Aug. 25, to William Besseler. Mr. and Mrs. Besseler will live in Anaheim, Cal.

MERRILL, Julia Wright, B.L.S. Illinois 1903, since 1908 chief branch librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library, and an instructor in the Ohio Summer Library School 1917, has accepted an appointment to the staff of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and the University of Wisconsin Library School.

MERRILL, Winifred, has passed the civil service examination and been appointed municipal reference librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library, succeeding Leo Tiefenthaler, resigned.

NICHOLS, Gertrude, for twelve years assistant librarian in the Public Library, has been appointed librarian in place of John Davies, resigned.

NORTON, Ruth, New York State Library School 1915-16, resigned her position in Wesleyan University Library last June and is now engaged as index and catalog clerk in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, Washington, D. C.

OUTHOUSE, EMMA G., New York State Library School 1915-16, librarian of the West

Side branch of the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library, died of typhoid fever at Evansville, Sept. 6.

PARK, Charles V., Library School of the New York Public Library, 1914-15, was married on Sept. 1 to Frances June Odenheimer.

PRITCHARD, Martha, formerly librarian of the White Plains (N. Y.) High School Library, and for the past year on the staff of the Geneseo Normal School Library, has gone to the Bridgewater Normal School in Massachusetts to reorganize its library and introduce the teacher-training courses so successful at Geneseo.

REED, Mabel F., New York State Library School 1896-97, is serving as index and cataloging clerk in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, Washington, D. C.

RENZ, Myrtle A. B.L.S. Illinois 1912, order assistant in the University of Illinois Library since 1913, was married August 11, to Dr. Elmer Roberts, of the University of Illinois faculty. Dr. and Mrs. Roberts will live at 1004 Lincoln Avenue, Urbana, Illinois.

RICHARDSON, Mary C., New York State Library School 1910-11, resigned the librarianship of the Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, to succeed Miss Mendenhall as librarian of the State Normal School at Geneseo, N. Y.

ROGAN, Octavia F., assistant librarian and cataloger for the Texas State Library and Historical Commission, has been appointed legislative reference librarian there.

ROGERS, Dorothy, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1913-15, has given up her place at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, to take charge of the West Side branch of the St. Paul Public Library, beginning Sept. 1.

SAWYER, Rollin A., Jr., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1914, has been transferred from the public documents division of the New York Public Library to the technology division where he is to be first assistant.

SEEGMILLER, Emily M., for eleven years librarian of the Public Library at Whittier, Calif., has resigned.

SHERRILL, Capt. M. O., for many years state librarian of North Carolina, has resigned, his resignation to take effect Sept. 1.

STEARNS, Dorothy M., New York State Library School 1917, has been appointed cataloger in the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Ct.

STEPHENS, Helen Bennett, Illinois, 1899-1900, has been appointed a member of the Public Library Board of Directors, Danville, Ill.

TAYLOR, Isabelle L., New York State Library School 1916-17, has received an appointment as assistant in the library of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct.

VAN VALKENBURGH, Agnes, has resigned from the staff of the H. W. Wilson Co. to become librarian of the Public Library at Bay City, Wis.

VIRGIN, Edward H., New York State Library School 1899-1900, has been appointed indexer and cataloger in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, Washington, D. C.

WALKER, Kenneth C., Pratt 1914, assistant in the Department of Technology of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been made librarian of the New Jersey Zinc Company in New York City.

WEBB, William B.L.S. New York State Library School 1916, who became a member of the American Friends Reconstruction Unit No. 1, in the early summer, sailed for France on Sept. 4.

WELLES, Jessie, Pratt 1899, has accepted a position with the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

WILCOX, Fanny, of Georgetown, Tex., has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Texas State Library caused by the promotion of Octavia F. Rogan.

WILLARD, Elisa May, for twenty-two years reference librarian at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has resigned her position.

WILLARD, Ruth M., New York State Library School 1911-12, resigned her position in the Minneapolis Public Library to become a member of the faculty of the Western Reserve Library School, Cleveland.

WILSON, Martha, supervisor of school libraries in the Minnesota State Department of Education has been granted a leave of absence for one year. Miss Wilson will devote most of the year to work in the Woodland branch of the Public Library at Cleveland, Ohio. No substitute supervisor of libraries will be chosen.

WRIGHT, Ruth, member of the University of California library staff, was married Aug. 18 to Hugh Hermann, Standard Oil employee.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Wentworth. Webster Memorial Library was formally dedicated on Old Home Day, Aug. 23. The library was erected by George K. Webster of North Attleboro, Mass., and Henry A. Webster of New York, brothers, and is maintained by a trust fund established by the donors. It is situated on Main street, opposite the village common. The building is 23 by 50 feet and is in stucco with natural field stone embellishments.

VERMONT

Montpelier. Work on the new State Library building has been delayed owing to the difficulty in getting material promptly.

MASSACHUSETTS

Wareham. Ground has been broken on the bandstand lot at the head of Center street at Wareham for the George Oakes Tobey Memorial Library. The style of architecture is to be Tudor. The building is to be of red brick with terra cotta trimmings, with several stained glass windows. On the main floor there will be an entrance hall with large fireplace. A book delivery room, children's room and librarian's room will also be on this floor. Plans have been made for large book stacks. In the basement there is to be a large store room. The interior of the library is to be finished in oak. It is estimated that the building will cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000. The library is being erected by Mrs. George Tobey, the mother of George Oakes Tobey, Jr., who died in August, 1915. He was a graduate of Harvard and was a lawyer by profession.

Worcester F. P. L. Robert K. Shaw, Libn. (57th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1916.) Accessions 10,531; lost or withdrawn 6220; total 218,473. New registration 4518; total 24,717. Circulation 496,708. Receipts \$79,903.66; expenditures \$75,802.23, including \$14,007.30 for books, \$2434.32 for periodicals, \$4338.24 for binding, and \$41,502.27 for salaries, including janitors' wages.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence P. L. William E. Foster, Libn. (39th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1916.) Accessions 11,142; lost or withdrawn, 20,357; total 170,825. New registration 11,658; total 36,444 (population served, 247,660). Circula-

tion 293,065. Receipts \$77,772.42; expenditures \$77,211.59, including \$11,191.67 for books, \$1864.34 for periodicals, \$4052.74 for binding, and \$35,726.63 for salaries for library service. The staff now numbers 34 persons, of whom eleven are employed less than the normal week of 39 hours. The total number of agencies is 53, including the Central Library, four branches, four deposit stations, sixteen schools, fifteen play-grounds, and thirteen other agencies. An outstanding event was the bequest of \$1,500,000 by Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson, which will be most useful in bringing the work of the library up to date.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Greenwich. A permanent fund of \$4000 has been given for support of the library. The donor's name is withheld.

Syracuse. The library has established another station for the use of the soldiers in camp. This one is in the Y. M. C. A. hut No. 3. Two hundred books are for distribution there making a total of 800 books now at soldiers' stations.

Syracuse. The new North Side branch of the Public Library was opened Sept. 1. The branch will be open for adults daily except Saturday from 10 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. and on Saturday from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. The branch will be open for children from 2:30 p. m. to 6 p. m. daily.

NEW JERSEY

Haddonfield. Contract has been let to James H. Wells of Philadelphia for the erection of the new building for the Haddonfield Library and Historical Society.

Morristown. It is hoped that the new library building given to the town by Grinnell Willis will be completed so that it can be formally opened by Oct. 15.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. Work has been started by the Wark-Yardley Company, contractors, on the Logan branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. The structure will be one-story and basement, measuring 102 by 83 feet, and constructed of brick and stone. The front of the building will be of stone with a slate roof. Plans were prepared by John T. Windrim. The city donated the site for the library, which will cost \$63,000.

Philadelphia. Acad. of Nat. Sciences L. Edward J. Nolan, lbn. (ann. rpt.—1916.) The resources of the library were increased by the addition of 578 volumes, 5344 pamphlets and parts of periodicals, and 160 maps and photographs. The special catalog of books subject to loan was finished and put into use. Certain other books may also be borrowed with the librarian's consent. Students of the Academy used 1226 works in 1476 volumes in the study rooms. A requirement that these books be registered before removal from the library has been found desirable. The library continued to suffer from the effects of the embargo on books from Germany and other belligerent nations.

Williamsport. James V. Brown L. O. R. Howard Thomson, lbn. (10th ann. rpt.—1917.) Accessions 1815; withdrawals 1259; total 27,717. Circulation 102,547. Receipts \$9804.35; expenditures \$9776.08, including \$973.42 for books, \$699.99 for binding, and \$4715.63 for salaries. The report includes extra tables of expenditures, circulation and additions for the period of organization and first decade of operation and emphasizes the necessity for judging a library's work by the amount proportioned to the population to be served. It shows the expenditures during the nine months spent in organizing library, selecting, ordering, cataloging and preparing the 11,031 volumes with which the library opened, to have been \$3762.83.

The South

WEST VIRGINIA

Wheeling. The board of education and the city finance committee have each agreed to appropriate \$500 for enlarging the library and the work has already begun on the two-story extension.

The Central West

OHIO

Dayton Public Library. Electra Collins Doren, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Aug. 31, 1916.) Accessions, 10,233; withdrawals, 2270; total, 84,916. Circulation, 284,840. Total registration, 28,036. Receipts, \$48,688.41. Expenditures, \$48,688.41, of which \$11,595.57 was spent for books and periodicals, \$1815.88 for binding and, \$21,295.53 for salaries. The work of the past two years has added materially to the resources of the library: 38,717 volumes have been added to the total number of which 23,543 have been accessioned and cataloged. The Main Library efficiency, as to number of books available, is 68,000 volumes, being only

14,600 volumes less than in 1912 before the Dayton flood. The librarian's report includes a chart which not only indicates the departments but the administrative organization as well.

Youngstown. At a meeting of the board of library directors, Sept. 3, it was decided to take immediate steps to curtail the library service in proportion as city council had cut the library appropriation for 1918. This year the library receives \$22,300 from the city, but notwithstanding the fact that the work of the library has shown an increase of 30 per cent., the city council by two votes has cut down the library's appropriation of 1918 to \$14,000, while the county budget commission, finding the total city budget too large took off another slice of \$900. The library board has decided to begin its economy program at once, distributing the shortage over 16 months instead of throwing it all on to the 1918 work. Four members of the staff have already resigned for better positions.

MICHIGAN

Houghton. In the Michigan College of Mines Library there are now 27,506 bound volumes, classified according to the Dewey decimal system. Besides these bound volumes the library has about 27,700 pamphlets, classified and accessible for reference, and about 1600 maps. The library is kept in a fire-proof brick structure, 130 x 49 feet, which houses the geological and mineralogical collection as well. The reading room occupies the first floor and the museum the second, the bookstacks being in a wing 59 x 43 feet and three stories high.

INDIANA

Evansville. On April 7 the Evanston Public Library opened a technical and business branch in the new Coliseum building and moved the administration office from the West Side branch library to rooms in the same building. This downtown branch has been established for the convenience of business and professional men, mechanics, factory workers and city employes.

New Harmony. The library of the Workingmen's Institute had its beginning one hundred years ago, when the Rappites of the town held several hundred volumes in common. In 1838 William Maclure, long interested in educating the working people, planned the organization of the "Society of New Harmony Workingmen's Institute for Mutual Instruction," and offered to endow the society with funds, house and lands. The first librarian's

report shows 418 books loaned in six months. The first printed catalog was made in 1847 when there were 1092 volumes. Most of the accessions had been donations until after Mr. Maclure's death in 1840, when he left a number of books to the library. Thru subsequent bequests, donations and entertainments, the present library building was erected, and additions made to the collection of books, paintings and museum material. At present the library has an auditorium seating over six hundred, and its 100 books have increased to 20,000. The circulation for the past year was 30,541 and the number of borrowers 799.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. Newberry L. W. N. C. Carlton, lbn. (30th ann. rpt.—1916.) Accessions, 5209; total volumes and pamphlets, 303,129. Number of readers, 63,180. Recorded use of books, 112,111. The four-yearly rearrangement of the book collection fell due in 1916, and the work was carried on from March to September, 208,000 volumes being reshelfed altogether. All book stacks except those in the history department and special collections room were thoroly overhauled, inventoried and rearranged. A new stack was developed on the fourth floor, and 93,500 volumes were transferred there from other parts of the building. The centralization of hitherto separated divisions of the reference service has greatly improved the ability for swift assistance to readers. The necessity for increasing the number of reference assistants is postponed. Substitute service in reference divisions for which catalogers have had to be drafted has been reduced from 56 hours per month between January and August to 7 hours per month between September and December, 1916.

The Northwest

WISCONSIN

West Allis. The Public Library has had slides showing two exterior and two interior views of the library shown in three theaters and in three schools. The Washington School branch opened Sept. 4. The school board furnishes room, light, heat and janitor service, and about half of the books. The library board furnishes books for adults, shelves, supplies, pictures and ornaments, and the services of the assistant librarian on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Polish books and new books will be supplied as demanded. A few magazines are supplied by the school board.

MINNESOTA

Duluth. The Lincoln branch of the Duluth Public Library at Twenty-third avenue west and Second street, was officially opened on the evening of Aug. 29. The building will be open every week day from 1 to 9 p. m. and on Sundays from 3 to 8 p. m.

MONTANA

Butte F. P. L. John F. Davies, lbn. [resigned June 30.] (Ann. rpt.—yr. ending April 1, 1917.) Accessions 4360; lost or withdrawn 1287; total 54,137. Registration 13,798. Circulation 164,584. Receipts \$28,475.37; disbursements \$28,347.22, including \$4358.23 for books, \$1860.80 for binding, and \$16,286.30 for salaries.

The Southwest

COLORADO

Denver P. L. Chalmers Hadley, lbn. (Rpt. 1916.) Accessions 12,230; withdrawn, 2852. Circulation, 721,157. New registrations, 20,398; total 58,618. Receipts, \$71,433.50. Expenditures \$74,536.86, including books, \$13,180.45; periodicals, \$1925.51; binding, \$3248.53; salaries, \$30,496.49. Five exhibits were shown in the library during the year, displaying work done by the play-ground children, boy scouts, etc. Two important gifts have been made to the library: a Carnegie corporation grant of \$80,000 and two mural paintings by Allen True. The supplement to Granger's Index to Poetry has been finished and will soon appear in print. Other indexes started have been continued except an index to Denver organizations, the expense of which was found disproportionate to its limited use.

TEXAS

Port Arthur. The city commission has by ordinance created the board of control for the Mary Gates Memorial Library that is now nearing completion. The board will be composed of the commissioner of public property and improvements, the superintendent of the public schools, the president of the Port Arthur college, the resident superintendent of the Texas Company, the resident superintendent of the Gulf Refining Company and the superintendent of terminals of the Kansas City Southern Railway. The library is nearing completion and the librarian, Mrs. E. S. Carter, is getting the high school library in shape to move it to the library building as soon as possible. The building is on the blocks adjoining the high school and Port Arthur College and the libraries of those institutions will be merged with the general city library. The building is constructed of Illinois limestone of a light gray color. It is constructed entirely

of stone and cement and is as nearly fireproof as it is possible to make a building. It is not known definitely just the cost of the building, but it will run well above \$100,000, and was donated by Mrs. Dellora R. Gates in memory of her husband, John W. Gates.

The Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Tacoma P. L. John B. Kaiser, Libn. (23d ann. rpt.—1916.) Accessions 5983; lost or withdrawn 6053; total 75,733. New registration 9208; total 17,984 (estimated population 112,000). Circulation 403,981. Receipts \$38,517.41; expenditures \$36,765.15, including \$5029.33 for books, \$717.96 for periodicals, \$2819.77 for binding, and \$20,686.87 for salaries for library service. The reduction in appropriation for library uses necessitated the curtailment of hours both in the main building and branches, the discontinuance of outlying stations and the schools division of the main library, and the release of several members of the staff. At the request of the library trustees Prof. Henry, of the University of Washington Library, made a brief investigation of the condition of the Tacoma Public Library late in 1916, and his report, with recommendations, is printed in full with this report.

CALIFORNIA

Pomona P. L. Sarah M. Jacobus, Libn. (27th ann. rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1917.) Accessions 3727; total 34,127. Circulation 123,652, the largest circulation in the history of this library. New registrations 1967; total membership 6845. Receipts (including balance) \$18,641.28; expenditures for books were \$2842.92, for periodicals \$363.05, and for clerical salaries \$6478.09. Two branches have been established, one in a cottage rented for the purpose, the other in a school building. The local history material owned by the library or contributed by the Historical Society of Pomona Valley—a society under the special care of the library—has been cataloged. Certain papers of perennial interest have been copied and fastened in a loose-leaf binder for quick reference without danger to the originals. As no printed maps show precincts and fire districts in the city, the boundaries of these have been outlined by hand on maps for the reference department. Of all the forms of publicity used by this library, that yielding the best result is the postcard notice to individuals known to be interested in given lines. Eight out of ten call for the books offered. Other advertising may reach more people, but its re-

sults cannot be so definitely measured. A manual of library practice has been prepared and typed on cards. "We have reason to hope that carbon bi-sulphide has been the death of the Termites which were found working in the basement. It is cause for thankfulness that so easily applied a remedy will be so effective."

Redlands. A. K. Smiley P. L. Artena M. Chapin, Libn. (Ann. rpt.—1916-17). Books added, 1965; total volumes, 31,353. Circulation, 122,086; readers on Sundays and holidays, 14,926. Pamphlets added, 1755; total, 12,004. New registrations, 1160; total, 6552. Receipts, \$14,343.47; expenditures, \$11,183.13, including \$2150 for books, \$568.69 for periodicals, \$520.08 for binding, \$5479.40 for salaries. Circulation shows 50.7 per cent of books read were non-fiction. The population estimate is 11,000; more than half (6552) are using library cards at present, and the circulation shows a number of volumes given out equal to 11.09 books for each man, woman and child in the city. In January the requirement of guarantor was dispensed with.

Santa Monica. The contract has been awarded for improving the basement in the Carnegie Library. The work will cost about \$2800, and when completed will give a reception room, map room and children's play room and a new entrance.

Canada

ONTARIO

Toronto P. L. George H. Locke, Libn. (33d ann. rpt.—1916.) Accessions, 35,002; lost or withdrawn, 3942; total, 285,215 (and 21,868 pamphlets). New registration, 14,740; total, 81,393. Circulation, 936,844. Receipts, \$212,42.13 (including Carnegie grant of \$25,000 for branch buildings); expenditures \$204,833.38, including \$30,075.40 for books, \$2684.15 for periodicals, \$4678.30 for binding, \$75,486.50 for salaries for library service, and \$33,746.79 for new buildings. The statistics of library use quoted here take no account of the use of books in the Reference Library or in the Municipal Reference Library, where one-third of the work is done. Three new branches were opened during the year, the Wychwood branch, High Park branch, and the Beaches branch, their total cost being \$50,000. Five other branches were also remodelled, increasing their efficiency. J. Ross Robertson added to his historical collection of Canadian prints, now numbering 3500, presented a collection of 214 water colors showing early bird life in Canada, and also gave to the Reference Libra-

ry his valuable collection of Canadian maps. A Provincial Library Training School, under the direction of the Department of Education, was held in the Dovercourt branch. Six members of the staff have gone to the front, and one of them has received decorations for special valor from both the French and Russian governments. The library has improved every opportunity to send books to barracks, camps, hospitals and convalescent homes.

Foreign

ENGLAND

The Council of the Library Association has officially expressed its interest and appreciation for the paragraphs in the Carnegie Trust's third annual report suggesting the establishment of library schools in behalf of library workers. For 22 years one of the chief objects of the Association has been to promote systematic, technical education for libraries. The Easter International Schools of 1911 and 1914 are attributable to the Association, and recognition of this effort by the Carnegie Trust is, therefore, particularly gratifying.

Cambridge. Cambridge Univ. L. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1916.) The total number of items received during the year was 53,011 as against 47,283 the year before, and 59,019 in 1914. By shelf room measurement the quantity of new books during the year amounted to 1100 linear feet as against 1159 in 1915 and 1583 in 1914. New registration, annual or quarterly, 96; in 1915 the number was 85; in 1914, 82; in 1913, 91. These numbers do not include English or foreign students who have worked in the library. The number of books borrowed during the year was 20,859 as against 22,894 in 1915; 26,646 in 1914; 30,118 in 1913. Receipts for 1916, 6701£; expenditures for 1916, 6484£ including 3808£ for salaries and wages; 531£ for books; 497£ for bookbinding. Altho the number of titles added to the catalog for the year is almost the same as last year the effect of the war may be seen in the decreased number of books borrowed during the year: nearly one-third less than in 1913. Closing the library from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock every day except Saturday has been expedient in relieving the shortage of help due to the absence of staff members for military service. A serious inconvenience has been the delay in the delivery of copyright books from the agent's office in London, also due to a reduced staff of workers. The permission granted to Belgian professors in 1914 to borrow books from the library was

continued this year. The librarian has devoted much time to the collection of war literature; thirty-seven regimental magazines, in some cases specimens, in others complete sets, have been given to the library. The dwarf bookcases which have for so long disfigured and obstructed the South Room have been removed since the recataloging and transference of the books occupying them. The general catalog has been removed for temporary quarters to the map room. A transfer of the 507 volumes was carried out by the staff in one hour. A chronological record of library history to the year 1900 compiled by Mr. Sayle appeared in 1915 in the quarterly numbers of *The Library* under the title "Annals of Cambridge University Library."

London. The annual conference of the Library Association will be held this year on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 3-5, at Caxton Hall, Westminster. The program includes briefly a preliminary report of the technical and library development committee of the Council dealing with the following questions: The relation of the library to education, taking as concrete examples: work with children; technical libraries; commercial libraries; civic survey work and town planning; municipal reference libraries; and if time permits, a proposed school of librarianship. The annual business meeting will be held on one of the days.

Northampton. The local collection in the Public Library covers a very wide area and includes 3024 local books and pamphlets, 2968 books and pamphlets by local authors, and over 800 local engravings of the town and county. The library of John Clare, the peasant poet, consisting of 240 books, is also housed here. An interesting article based on this collection and entitled "Northamptonshire printing, printers and booksellers" is contributed by Reginald W. Brown, chief librarian, to "Book-auction records," vol. 14, part 3.

HOLLAND

Delft. Library of the Technical University. H. R. Roelofs-Heymans, lbn. Number of books in circulation 7200; books consulted 12,000; accessions 1400.

Groningen. Library of the University. Dr. A. G. Roos, lbn. Number of visitors 18,800; number of books in circulation 18,500; accessions 3371 volumes not including pamphlets or dissertations. During the tercentenary celebration of the university an exhibition was

organized of books, prints, and manuscripts relating to the history of the university.

Groningen. A fire, started during the night in the library of the University of Groningen, has caused considerable damage to the collection of periodicals and to the card-indexes. As usual short-circuit is given as the cause of the accident, but the editor of *Het Boek* remarks that it is peculiar that the cause of such fires is always attributed to circumstances that are claimed to be perfectly safe.

Rotterdam. *Library of the Academy of Commerce.* Dr. T. P. Sevensma, Ibn. Number of visitors 6160, against 5773 during the previous year; number of books in circulation 1600, against 800 during the previous year.

Utrecht. *Library of the University.* T. F. van Someren, Ibn. Number of visitors 8700, against 8500 during the previous year; number of books consulted 32,000, manuscripts 576, against 2800 books and 117 manuscripts during the previous year; number of books in circulation 21,700; accessions approximately 600.

ITALY

Milan. The American Chamber of Commerce for Italy, located at Via Victor Hugo No. 4, has established a trade catalog library. In addition to the catalogs, the chamber possesses a library containing books on trade information. This organization, which was formed over two years ago, now has a membership of over 500 and is doing good work in promoting trade relations between the United States and Italy.

INDIA

The University of Allahabad has started a library of its own in the new library building just completed, and as one means of securing a large and representative collection, the committee in charge has issued a request for material from learned institutions all over the world. The request on the part of the committee specifies at least one copy of all publications of such institutions, including books, journals, periodicals, reports, catalogs, calendars, prospectuses, statistics, charts, maps, etc. In many cases, *e. g.*, calendars and yearbooks, two copies would be very acceptable. Such presentations will be thankfully received, and will bear the names of the donor institutions, and will be arranged in a conspicuous part of the library in order that they may be available to the public and to visitors as well as to the student carrying on the work of research under the guidance of the university. The committee expresses the hope that this appeal will

meet with generous response from all countries.

Baroda. A committee consisting of the minister of education, the chief engineer, and the curator of state libraries, has chosen a site for the new Central Library on the northern bank of the Sursagar lake, and the choice has been approved by the Maharajah. It is planned to obtain competitive designs for the building from America.

Baroda. The *Library Miscellany* for January (but just received) says that the Andhradesa Libraries Association has been preparing a "Directory of libraries in the Andhradesa." The information was gathered by sending out questionnaires to the various institutions and publishing them in the newspapers as well. In all Andhradesa there are 160 public libraries 30 of which were started between April 1914 and March 1915. Out of the entire number 5 were started by women for the use of women. The rest are for the use of both men and women, and all are free public institutions. Nineteen of these libraries have their own buildings; 12 conduct schools for the masses; 22 of the institutions expound the religious epics (Puranas) and some give lectures with magic lanterns. The library association at Rambha looks after sanitation and lighting. Four libraries organize competitive examinations and award prizes on the results; four publish books and pamphlets. Studying the relative size of the libraries, it is found that nine institutions have more than 1000 books; 24 have more than 500 but less than 1000; 27 have more than 300 but less than 500; and the rest have less than 300 books. The directory gives as well: the number of books read; the number of members; papers and magazines received; average daily attendance; and the capital and credit of each institution.

JAPAN

Yamaguchi. In the fourteenth annual report of the Yamaguchi Public Library, for the year ending Mar. 31, 1917, the librarian, T. Sano, notes a decrease in the use of juvenile books with a consequent falling-off in circulation. The circulation for the year was 291,114, or 11,012 less than in 1916. The library contains 55,728 volumes, and was open 331 days. There were 131 libraries in the prefecture at the end of the year, and traveling libraries were sent to most of these as well as to schools, Y. M. C. A., and other centers. In all the traveling libraries sent out 28,891 volumes in 453 sets, which had a total circulation of 64,130.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

ADMINISTRATION

Business methods in libraries. R. L. Walkley. *Pub. Libs.*, Nov., 1916. p. 401-405.

A discussion of the reports of 68 Minnesota libraries, in which is discovered "a certain inattention on the part of library boards and librarians to the financial side of library support." To help the library to show results, and thus secure more generous appropriations, he suggests (1) a classified budget system which will show a better proportion in expenditures; (2) a more attractive and readable annual report; (3) special effort to gain the good will of the business men of the community; (4) promotion of a better attitude toward the public on the part of assistants; and (5) good physical equipment of the building.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

What the A. L. A. was intended to be and to do. Melvil Dewey. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Feb., 1917. p. 41-49.

Mr. Dewey, whose vision was the first to grasp the potential power and usefulness of libraries as agencies for popular education, here tells the history of the organization and growth of the A. L. A., of which he was the original promoter. It was Mr. Dewey who, in 1875, evolved the definite campaign for the establishment of a great system of libraries which should be a part of a far-reaching educational movement. To do this he foresaw that there would be needed a monthly journal to record progress and keep all workers in touch with each other, national and state and local organizations, a professional training school, a Library Bureau as a business supplement to the educational agencies, and legislation, local, state and national, placing libraries and schools on an equal footing.

In 1876, having resigned his college library and realizing that Boston was the library Mecca of the country, Mr. Dewey opened his campaign from the office of the Ginns, where he was given desk room free. A number of eminent librarians and educators promised their support to the proposed LIBRARY JOURNAL, and its publication was finally arranged with the office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, tho the Ginns were loath to give it up. The next move was to call the first meeting, at the Philadelphia centennial, when the organization of the A. L. A. was effected.

Mr. Dewey quotes here the whole of his first article in the JOURNAL on "A new profession," setting forth very clearly the spirit and aims of the then new movement, and he closes with some statistics showing how the organization has grown from that day to the present time, when it has 3000 active members.

BANKING LIBRARIES

A bank library of one hundred books. Irving G. Jennings. *Spec. Libs.*, April, 1917. p. 61-63.

"To make a business grow, new ideas must be brought into it. The best sources of new ideas are books, magazines and newspapers. Every employee of a bank should be a reader, the officers and directors should see that they are readers and should guide their reading by making the best books and magazine articles available and easily accessible to them. In the matter of building up an efficient organization the business library is an indispensable aid. . . .

"The whole atmosphere of the bank will be raised by the installation of a library. The institution can thus win confidence and respect of its employes as well as that of the public, for the public has been educated to appreciate the value of good books and it likes to feel that the men to whom it entrusts its important business are keeping in touch with the best that is being written on the subjects relating to their activities."

Mr. Jennings suggests a list of one hundred books on a variety of business subjects with which all banking men should be familiar, the cost of installation of the group being estimated at \$200.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Elements of bibliography. Louis N. Feipel. Univ. of Chicago Press. 37 p.

In his foreword Mr. Feipel sets forth the need for a simple, well-prepared manual of the fundamental elements of bibliography, and then proceeds to meet the need with the present monograph. He divides the subject matter into two main parts, its general principles, and their practical applications.

Under "general principles" he defines and discusses the scope and extent of bibliography; its elements and factors; its kinds and

uses (historical, eclectic, commercial, and inventorial); and its compilation, whether in catalog or narrative form.

Under "practical application" Mr. Feipel describes, both generally and with the citation of some noteworthy examples, bibliographical encyclopedias and national bibliographies. He calls attention to the annals of book-hunting and gives a list of thirteen kinds of books ordinarily regarded as rare. Histories of the art of printing, with their catalogs of incunabula, have bibliographical value. Subject bibliographies, whether comprehensive or selective, and class bibliographies, trade catalogs, bibliographical periodicals, book advertisements, book reviews, library catalogs, indexes to literature, and handbooks of literary curiosities, all come under this grouping, and many titles are cited as notable examples of the various forms which bibliographical work may assume.

BINDING

"The idea of the strap which we use on the American Digest volumes," writes the librarian of the Hampden County Law Library of Springfield, Mass., to the *Bulletin of Bibliography*, "is that you use the strap to pull the book from the shelf into your hand instead of pulling the book by the top. When volumes are placed closely together on the shelves it is quite a help. The strap is three-quarters of an inch wide, stands out almost an inch from the back of the book, is inserted into the side cover of the book from the outside about an inch from the back, a slit being made for that purpose, and pasted down on the inside of the cover. The strap is placed just below the middle of the book."

BIOGRAPHY, LIBRARY

Some library reminiscences. Dr. R. L. Davis. *Pub. Libs.*, May, 1917. p. 180-182.

Personal reminiscences by the librarian emeritus of the University of Michigan, of Justin Winsor and Dr. W. F. Poole.

BOOK-SUPPORT

A book-support was illustrated and described in the *Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office* for July 3, 1917, volume 240, page 188.

BUSINESS BOOKS

One hundred business books. Charles E. Rush. *Bull. of Bibl.*, July, 1917. p. 160-162.

A collection of one hundred up-to-date business books suitable for the club rooms of a Chamber of Commerce.

CHILDREN'S READING

In the land of counterpane: books for a crippled children's library. Miriam E. Carey. *The Nurse*, Dec., 1916. p. 389-391.

This article suggests by list and by discussion a number of books that can be used for sick and convalescent crippled children in hospital. The valuable habit of reading may be fostered in many children during their hospital days.

Small, light books with large print and attractive illustrations are desirable. Stories of heroes, historical figures, animals, fairy tales should all have a place in a children's hospital library. Mrs. Burnett's books, such as *Secret Garden* and *Sara Crewe* are good; Indian stories are food for all boys; and the *Everyman's Library* contributes stories by Dickens, Scott and Stevenson, *Robinson Crusoe*, the *Swiss Family Robinson* and *Masterman Ready*. Miss Carey has appended a list of books suitable for crippled and sick children, with the publisher and price.

CLASSIFICATION—FORESTRY

A decimal classification for forestry literature. Clarence F. Korstian. 14-page reprint from the *Journal of Forestry*, April, 1917.

Two general classification schemes for forestry data and literature have previously been proposed, but both have proved inadequate to meet the needs of intensive specialization. So early in 1915 Mr. Korstian, who has charge of research for the Forest Service at Ogden, Utah, prepared a tentative outline based on these two schemes and the filing schemes used in the different branches and offices of the U. S. Forest Service. This outline was submitted to several prominent foresters and librarians, who suggested a number of changes.

The decimal system of classification has been preserved thruout, the field of forestry being divided into nine component parts, and the system has proved equally applicable to the indexing and classifying of books and pamphlets on the shelves, cards in the catalog, and clippings and notes in any form. The scheme is intended to serve a dual purpose, for compilation and for cataloging.

The main class headings are as follows:

- .0 General forestry
- .1 Forest botany. Forest biology
- .2 Silviculture
- .3 Forest protection
- .4 Forest utilization and lumbering
- .5 Wood technology
- .6 Forest engineering
- .7 Forest management

.8 Grazing

.9 Forest economics

The classification is printed in full and occupies ten pages of the pamphlet.

—PAPER

Decimal classification of pulp and paper. *Paper*, July 18, 1917. Vol. 20, p. 11-13.

This is the Dewey decimal system explained and expanded for the pulp and paper industry. The following are the general divisions following the principal classes in the preparation of paper pulp:

Pulp from paper waste
Espano
Straw
Groundwood
Chemical fibers
Ordinary papers
Special papers
Commercial papers
Wall papers, fancy papers, etc.
Cardboard
Pressed board
Stationery, papeterie and objects made of board

CO-OPERATION FROM MOTION PICTURE THEATERS

The Pendleton (Ind.) Public Library has this year shared with other libraries, the hard lot of not having sufficient money for new books. The librarian, accordingly, conceived the plan of co-operating with the manager of the moving picture theater to bring good films to Pendleton, illustrating books in the library. The profits, after all expenses are paid, are shared equally by the theater and the library. The library's share has been enough to make worth while the effort of the librarian.

COUNTY LIBRARY LAWS

Summary of county library laws. Julia A. Robinson. *Pub. Libs.*, Jan., 1917. p. 17-19.

In this summary Miss Robinson takes up one by one the following points, giving briefly the practice of the different states on each: support, government, powers of library board, initiative, location, period of existence, extent of service, methods of service, librarian, and operation.

She concludes with the following suggested provisions for a good county law:

Support—Tax levy adequate for maintenance, exempting towns with free libraries.

Government—Library board (5 or 7) selected from residents of the county by county officers, for a stated term (3 to 5 years), or a contract with an established library.

Powers of library board—Should be clearly defined.

Initiative—By county (or township) officers with or without a petition signed by a majority of resident taxpayers.

Location—County seat or elsewhere.

Building—By tax or gift, erection in hands of library board.

Period of existence—Terminated only by majority vote of taxpayers, and definite terms by contract.

Extent of service—Whole or part of a county, another county, excepting communities with public libraries established.

Method of service—Direct loan, branches, stations, schools, libraries, book wagons, etc.

Librarian—Qualifications required open to discussion, but appointment and removal with library board, and regular reports required to library board and state library commission.

Operation—Even with best possible law the help of commissions is needed to give information, arouse interest and promote county library projects.

EUROPEAN WAR—EFFECT ON LIBRARIES

Public libraries and the coming trade war. Walter A. Briscoe. *Lib. World*, Feb., 1917. p. 205-207.

Urges the importance of the place public libraries must take in the future commerce and industry of the nation, and the necessity of immediate provision of information for the use of manufacturers and merchants, enumerating some of the classes of material which should be included in the commercial section of a reference library.

EXTENSION WORK

A little tin station, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Fannie Wolfe. *Pub. Libs.*, May, 1917. p. 186-187.

The transformation of a portable zinc voting booth, 12x21 feet, into a library branch station, is described. It is large enough to have one long table, a dozen chairs, a couple of wood boxes, and book shelves along one side. A wood stove heats it in winter. A large library sign on the outside gives the time of opening—one afternoon a week, from four to six. The weekly story hour has from forty to fifty listeners, and the story tellers are drawn from the department of public speaking at Coe College, which gives credit for the work done.

FILING—SUB-PAMPHLET MATERIAL

In the St. Louis Public Library postal cards are filed like catalog cards in cabinets containing trays of proper size. Arrangement is by locality or subject. Such cards being flat and of standard size, are so economical of storage space that other material is frequently thrown into this form. Photographic films are borrowed and printed on cards of postal size. Small pictures are clipped and mounted on manila cards of this size. Guides and cross-references are introduced, as in a catalog. The Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore has a moderate-sized collection of post cards of library buildings arranged alphabetically, by the name of the town in which the library is located. Such an arrangement brings together all the libraries in any one place, and is considered more convenient for reference than an arrangement under the alphabetical order of the institution's name. The library

also has a large number of miscellaneous post card views of places which the librarian has visited, and these are arranged in a geographical order, under the country to which the places belong.

For filing other sub-pamphlet material, the method of the St. Louis Library is as follows:

All such material as programs, invitations, menus, small broadsides, thin pamphlets (not continuations), illustrations and clippings, is placed in large manila envelopes, filed vertically in cabinets. A subject-heading, or sometimes an author's name, is assigned to each envelope, and the envelopes are filed alphabetically by these, without further cataloging. Very little of the material is mounted. The general collection is in a separate pamphlet room; special collections for frequent use are in the reference room, the art room and the applied science room.

In the art room, when a large amount of material on one subject accumulates in the file, it is mounted on uniform size manila mounts (8 x 10 inches) and placed in portfolios $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches, which are shelved as books in the proper classes. Material very frequently used, like the larger costume material in the art room, is mounted on heavy manila sheets and kept in loose-leaf binders.

Very large broadsides, posters, etc., are mounted on cloth, or in some cases on manila sheets, unless ephemeral, and filed flat in portfolios, where size admits. The largest portfolio at present is $31 \times 36\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Posters of larger size than this are sometimes rolled, but the more usual way of treating them in the future will be dissection.

Lantern slides are filed in trays like catalog cards, by subject, with appropriate card guides and cross-references. This is much handier than the method of grouping arbitrarily by lecture-subjects.

FINANCE, LIBRARY

Why not face the facts? O. R. Howard Thomson. *Pub. Libs.*, Nov., 1916. p. 397-400.

In this presidential address before the Keystone State Library Association, Mr. Thomson brings together some most disheartening comparative figures on the amount of money spent annually for libraries and for Ford cars, for example, or for the works of Harold Bell Wright. And as for endowments, "the total endowment of all the public libraries, in 1913, amounted to \$37,014,838. If the funds produce 5%, library receipts from this source would be about \$1,850,000—something under two cents per capita; insufficient to pay the postage on a letter to each inhabitant of

the country informing him of our inability to purchase the book he suggested for our collection. . . .

"All our formal agencies of education, religious and secular, have a tendency to teach us what to think rather than how to think and class consciousness permeating every strata of society has brought many of them under suspicion. . . . To-day it is probable that the library enjoys a larger measure of the public faith in its desire to submit both sides of all questions than any other institution in existence. This is our chiefest heritage and the one we must preserve at any cost.

"I think that the time has come when what we have done, thru an unparalleled resourcefulness, justifies us in demanding greater recognition and more liberal support. . . . We must straighten up our backs a little and set our jaws a trifle firmer. If we are compelled to eke out our scanty treasures by fairs and library days, we must let it be known that such expedients should be unnecessary; are in fact, measures which any just community should blush to see employed.

"It is worth while to spend money for a thing like a real library: even if we look upon it chiefly as a purveyor of supplementary reading to school-children; as a distributor of novels to tired and weary shop-girls; as the provider of text books to ambitious workmen and engineers; or as a doorway into that kingdom, where knowledge, married to culture, walks at ease amidst the flowers of the human intellect. Still less shall we consider the price if we regard the library as Miss Plummer visioned it, a place giving access to the material for making choices—a laboratory wherein democracy extracts from ores of differing qualities the gold whereof it makes the crown wherewith it shall be ultimately crowned."

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The high-school library and its possibilities. Mrs. Edward S. Carter. *Pub. Libs.*, Jan., 1917. p. 43-44.

"The high school library is not only rich in its possibilities of feeding the public library; it is also blessed in its power of focalizing school interests and school enthusiasm. It is the advertising bureau of the school. You librarians who understand all the joy of building an attractive picture collection; of making beautiful book posters; of maintaining interesting bulletin boards; of inspiring children with the charm of fascinating stories, can realize the degree of appreciation which the high school librarian meets with when

her position is an 'open sesame' to every school room in a city system. . . . Then again the high school library is important in its power of correlating with every other department of the school. It is the laboratory of laboratories. . . . And last, but by no means least, is the position of the high school library as the social melting pot of the school, and in the town where there is no public library, of the library community. . . .

"Then again an annual banquet given to the library squad by the librarian may be an important factor of interest. An annual tea in the library at the opening of school where new teachers may meet former teachers and both together may see the new books on display takes away all fear that the librarian is too busy to give attention to the teachers' needs. Parents' day is important in its opportunity for library extension. The librarian and her squad acting as reception committee may show visitors a vast fund of reference material which they are surprised to find."

Libraries in the city high schools of West Virginia. Walter Barnes. *W. Va. School Journal & Educator*, June, 1916. p. 77-79.

In connection with work on the library committee of the Southern Education Conference, Mr. Barnes made a study of the twenty city high schools in the state, from which he makes the following deductions:

1. In five of the schools the library is combined with the public library, the combination library being under the control of the board of education. Those unfamiliar with this arrangement so far as actual experience goes, Mr. Barnes feels strongly that a separate high school library is much to be preferred.

2. Data furnished by the state high school supervisor showed a lack of a sufficiently definite standard for the size of a school library. Mr. Barnes suggests that as much money be spent for books each year as for science apparatus.

3. Too often money for library purposes must be eked out by entertainments, subscriptions, gifts, etc. Why would it not be equally just to require the chemistry department to give entertainments to secure its equipment?

4. The books in the school libraries are not well selected, and a rational system is needed by which different departments of knowledge will be allowed a fair quota of books.

5. Most of the school libraries are in separate rooms, and in the new buildings have

specially constructed and comfortable quarters. Students should have free access to all shelves, and it might be well to open them on certain evenings for the benefit of the public.

6. Some of the libraries use the Dewey system, and since this is the most widely known it would be well for all to adopt it.

7. Only three of the schools with strictly high school libraries have full time or fully trained librarians. Most often the English teacher is librarian. A good librarian is indispensable.

8. The most serious criticism of all is that the work done in the schools does not entail sufficient use of the library to make the students realize its value. Somewhere in every school course some consistent, continued instruction in library work should be given.

The state supervisor of high schools points to the presence of undesirable material, the dearth of suitable material in many subjects, the scant use of the library by teachers, and the lack of systematic supervision and direction of pupils in their use of the library, as the chief weaknesses of high school libraries in cities of the state.

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—EXCHANGE OF

An exchange of reference assistants was arranged during the summer between the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library and the Free Public Library of Newark (N. J.). Miss Ernestine Loomis of Syracuse spent the month of May practicing in Newark, while her place was taken by Miss Grady of the Newark Library. Miss Winifred Aylng, who had charge of the young people's department of the Syracuse Library went to the children's branch of the Brooklyn Public Library in June for similar practice work. This exchange of assistants is an important step in the development of relations between libraries. Not only does it afford an opportunity for the assistant to gain experience and breadth of view, but it also causes an exchange of ideas and method and brings libraries into closer contact. All parties to the experiment were enthusiastic about the benefits received.

LIBRARIANSHIP—OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS

The empasse [sic] in library work. Anna L. Burns. *Bull. League for Business Opportunities for Women*, June, 1917. p. 3, 9.

Miss Burns takes the reader thru her enthusiastically received course in library training at the Pratt Library School thru a busy year as first assistant in a rushed down-town

East Side branch of the New York Public Library. The work in such a district was trying and the pressure taxed to the utmost an inexperienced novice.

She finally resigned because of frayed nerves and general poor health. After a rest of four months she became librarian of a lower West Side branch, where constant effort to develop reading tastes was exerted. When the Main Building at 42d Street was opened, Miss Burns was put in charge of the circulation room. Here there was no necessity for encouragement in reading. The difficulty was to provide what was clamorously sought. At the end of five years Miss Burns resigned, simply because she felt there was nothing ahead but "heavier burdens and the futility of so much struggle and life-force expended on work that never could be done." Fatigue left no time for any outside enjoyment or recreation. As regarded salary she had reached the maximum salary allowed a branch librarian, consequently this spur to ambition was lacking.

In a final critical summary Miss Burns says: "Librarians are delightful people—the real salt of the earth; a more loyal, unselfish, disinterested class of workers it would be hard to find. As for the work itself, it suffers seriously at present from a lack of sufficient funds for books, salaries, and service. This means undermanned libraries, over-worked—and underpaid—librarians, and an insufficient book supply. The consequence is too often disappointment and dissatisfaction on the part of the public. . . . The public, knowing nothing of conditions, are apt to see only meagre results; they are unaware of the untiring efforts of the libraries to cope with straitened resources. From the stand-point of the library staff, the burden of carrying the triple handicap of long hours, over-work, and low pay is forcing many of the most valuable of its members out of their chosen profession into more lucrative fields of employment. The vacancies thus left in the ranks are becoming increasingly difficult to fill with trained and efficient people; and if the present situation continues, a serious blow will be dealt to the traditional prestige and high standards of the work itself. Librarianship should be, and under the proper conditions is, a profession full of dignity, rich in results, and indispensable to the public welfare."

LIBRARIES—DEVELOPING INTEREST

Home visiting. Georgie McAfee. *Lib. Occurrent*, July, 1917. p. 201-202.

Miss McAfee writes of home visiting as a means of taking the library to individuals. In the communities of Evansville where extension libraries have been placed, the separate neighborhoods have the characteristics of villages. First a collection of books is sent out—tentative, based on the general interests of the community. The community is then divided into sections, and every house on every street is visited. Application cards stamped *Home Visit* are taken and when signed are left with the prospective borrower to bring or send to the station with a request for a book. A reader's card is there made out.

Between 10 and 20 calls can be made in an hour, not counting pedestrians who may be waylaid according to the informality of a country town. An effort is made to find out what the women like, the vocations of their husbands, or any particular interest which can help in selecting books for them. Personal friendliness will lead the people of these communities to reveal everything from crochet fads to love affairs.

NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES

The head of the technology division of the Cleveland Public Library has been visiting the libraries of the leading newspapers in that city—the *Plain Dealer*, *Leader-News*, and *Press*—and has jotted down some notes on their contents and practices in the staff bulletin of his own library.

"They are all alike in combining an extensive 'morgue' of clippings, pictures and cuts with a small collection of general reference books, including year books, etc., and works of local subject interest," he notes. "The *Leader-News* and the *Press* have installed a system devised by the Library Bureau. In this system, clippings are filed in envelopes of two sizes. The envelopes are numbered, and the subjects indexed in a card-index. Cuts are filed according to size (one, two or three-column), in special, heavy envelopes. The arrangement of these is alphabetical by subject. The files are kept in special steel cabinets.

"An interesting index feature of the files of cuts is the way in which the one-column file is at the same time an index to the whole collection. This is done (1) by making a cross reference on an envelope to envelopes in the other files which contain additional material; (2) by including cards for matter not represented in the one-column file, but which is found in the other files.

"The *Plain Dealer* has a somewhat different

system, and lacks the filing cabinets. Envelopes are filed on shelves as in reference clipping file in our own library.

"Files of magazines are kept, but periodicals and newspapers are clipped at once and made available as clippings.

"The reference collections varied rather interestingly. In the *Plain Dealer* library there was the first edition of the New International Encyclopedia, the Jewish Encyclopedia, the Catholic Encyclopedia, and the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, none of which appeared in the other libraries. Mr. Lloyd seemed rather indignant because he could not have or did not have an up-to-date general encyclopedia.

"In the *Leader-News*, the library had outgrown its space (about 15 by 20) and the librarian said that many books were in the offices of some of the editors, in part as a matter of physical necessity. This perhaps accounts for the apparently not very well balanced selection. Their only encyclopedia which was visible was the *Americana*.

"The *Press* library seemed in the best general condition, owing perhaps to the fact that the librarian had had library training. It was also more pleasantly located and better lighted. The reference collection tho small was up-to-date and showed evidence of intelligent selection. Miss Lingan, the librarian, says that she is allowed to order books, and—an interesting item—that high school students make some use of the library.

"None of the libraries classify their books, tho the *Press* librarian states that she has the matter of classification in mind to do when opportunity offers. In view of the small size of the collections and the circumstances of their use, classification would seem to be a convenience rather than a necessity."

ORGANIZATION OF LIBRARIES

Organization of free public library systems in the United States. William Alanson Borden. *Pub. Libs.*, May, 1917. p. 177-180.

Mr. Borden's article is practically confined to an argument for the establishment of a system of libraries within a given district, with a central storehouse and numerous small branches, delivery stations, traveling collections, and book wagons, similar in organization to the county library systems worked out in some states, or to the string of co-operating libraries which Mr. Borden himself organized in Baroda, India.

PERIODICALS

At the meeting of the branch librarians of

the Oakland (Calif.) Public Library in July, Winifred Handley, librarian of the Alden branch, made some good points in discussing the expenditure of money for periodicals.

Selection of Magazines.—"Our fiction magazines are one of the luxuries of a branch library," she said, "and except for the newspapers, they are the first thing we can cut down on, if it is necessary to economize. To be sure one year's subscription to a good fiction magazine gives us say at least one full size new novel, perhaps two short novels, and a host of short articles on current topics of interest . . . which will perhaps never be published in book form—a very good investment. If we must economize on periodicals, let it be thru the fiction, but just as fast as we can find the means, let us subscribe to fiction magazines, keeping our fiction standards as high in the periodicals, as in the bound book.

Binding.—"It is argued that all periodical material eventually comes out in bound books. Nevertheless, if we could afford it, I would very much like to bind some of our non-fiction magazines. The old numbers of the magazines seem to be fast becoming invaluable at Alden in our school work, and I believe would be more so if we could have them in more available form. In all manner of work, research, debate, theses, biographies, the student or borrower wants periodical material—it seems to 'hit the point' so exactly. Of course, to spend the money on the binding of magazines just because they are good, might be utter waste, as those magazines may not be used in one's particular neighborhood, but if we can ascertain in some way which non-fiction periodicals to bind, I would say bind them, perhaps even to the extent of using some of our reference book money for the purpose.

Non-Readers Guide Magazines.—"Six months ago I think I should have said we should discontinue them, but *Harper's Bazaar* and *Leslie's*, not indexed, are yet in tremendous demand. *Leslie's* is not indexed for reference material, yet it was well read on the tables, and the back numbers, bound by months, circulated very well. Boys read it instead of the *American Boy*. Men read it well. And everyone, I believe, enjoys its pictures.

Circulating Reference Magazines.—"We do, freely and with no exception. So far we have found that seldom, if ever, are we unable to find material in some other magazine if by chance the periodical is needed while in circulation. Of course we exercise the same restrictions on a periodical in temporary demand

for a certain article, as we do on a book, keeping it in reserve and allowing it to circulate perhaps only over night, or for a day or so, or even making it solely reference for the time being. There seems to be a general prejudice against having to use a book in the room—everyone prefers to do his studying at home, and if we circulate all our reference magazines willingly, it seems to encourage the general reading of the better periodicals. Some of the magazines do not circulate enough to warrant the expense of pockets and labels, and these we circulate—for the regular seven days—on a temporary slip. Even very old back numbers we circulate, and if we had bound magazines, I think it would be wise to let them go out for a day or two at least, as we now occasionally do with the *National Geographic*. In this case, we need not make the public too conscious of the restriction.

How Long to Keep Magazines.—"Most branch librarians do hold the best periodicals for more than two years, but then comes the problem of where to keep them. I would say keep the back files of almost all of our best magazines, keep them stored as carefully as possible. Then the cumulated five and ten-year Reader's guides will be of much more efficient use."

PUBLIC AFFAIRS INFORMATION SERVICE

Public Affairs Information Service: a practical application of the co-operation principle. Lillian Henley. *Spec. Libs.*, April, 1917. p. 54-58.

The Public Affairs Information Service is a co-operative organization for collecting and disseminating information on all topics pertaining to government, finance, social welfare, current legislation, sociological and business questions. Its information is available to co-operators and subscribers on a "service basis plan of charges."

Miss Henley describes the several publications of the P. A. I. S., weekly, bi-monthly, and annual; the special features of the service, such as the checking of an extra copy of the weekly *Bulletin* for free material which the Service secures, the supplying of type-written material not available elsewhere, and the loan collection of material indexed. She also tells how the material is obtained for listing, gives some sample requests received, and cites examples of the ways in which the service is used.

PUBLICITY

Show case on the library corner—Noblesville, Ind. *Lib. Occurrent*, July, 1916. p. 202.

The Noblesville Public Library is situated at the crossing of two prominent streets, but the building itself does not always attract readers. The librarian, having heard of store window advertising of other libraries, adapted this method to her own conditions by inventing a show case to be placed on the corner of the library grounds where every one passing must see it. The case is 4 ft. x 2 ft. x 6 in. with a one pane glass door 4 ft. x 2 ft. for the upright front. This door is hinged at the bottom so that the door falls. Special displays are made as time or interest suggest. Books and lists on Gardening, the European war, Canning and Preserving, or any other subject, are arranged attractively in the case and allowed to remain as long as the librarian thinks profitable. This case has proved itself very effective advertising.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The continuation school of the book. Walter Barnes. *Normal Instructor & Primary Plans*, Jan., 1917. p. 13-14.

Mr. Barnes urges that rural schools in particular, since they are shut off from so much in the way of art and music and travel that quickens the mind and gives it food for thought, should make special effort to educate their pupils to care for books.

Money for the library can be obtained by the school thru entertainments, fairs and athletic meets, if need be, and at the same time the obtaining of it will educate and unify school and community. The money secured, the teachers will do well to ask the advice of district or county superintendent as to what books to buy, or else use one of the carefully compiled lists of children's books. The rural library section of the N. E. A. has published such a list, and the same committee is preparing a bulletin on "The rural school library," which the U. S. Bureau of Education will publish.

"There should be no iron-clad rules about the use of books. Children should be allowed to go to the book-case at any time during the day, when they have leisure and take books to their seats, and they should be permitted and encouraged to take the books home with them at night, over Sunday, or for definite periods. If the teacher cares for books, she will have them on her mind and heart, and she will speak of them often, in that casual manner that is most convincing."

SCHOOLS, LIBRARY RELATIONS WITH

The Grand Rapids Public Library *Bulletin* for June published a survey of the library's

work with the schools of Grand Rapids, being an excerpt from the survey of the city schools recently published by the Board of Education. The survey was organized by Prof. Chas. H. Judd, of the University of Chicago. Prof. Judd also edited the results.

The form of organization of the library is found excellent for co-ordinated work with the schools. A board under a separate control from that of the school and yet somewhat linked with the educational organization makes for an easy co-operation between the two bodies.

For more than twenty years the city library has been placing deposit and branch libraries in all of the school buildings. A reading room is being supplied by the Board of Education in about one-third of the regular school buildings in the city. The school board supplies heat, light, etc., while the library board supplies the books, periodicals, librarians, etc. They have served as reading rooms for children by day and as library rooms for grown people in the evening. Where classrooms have seemed too small for these branch library purposes provision has been made for larger quarters. An equal proposition of books is maintained for children and adults, with a constant effort to keep "live" books upon the shelves.

In some schools branch libraries have not been opened; in such cases deposit libraries managed by principal and teachers are substituted. One day a week an assistant from the library takes care of the work. The size of such libraries adjusts itself automatically to the needs of the school.

Traveling library sets form an important feature of the library work with public schools, illustrating special topics in a course and fulfilling the temporary need admirably. This special collection may be kept from four to six weeks, teachers issuing the books informally.

Reading is stimulated in various ways. There is a weekly story hour in both central library and branches for the children. Monthly bulletins calling attention to the new books are issued. Lectures for both children and adults are given. Reading clubs add incentive to countless children who otherwise would not form the habit of reading to themselves.

To further co-operate with the schools librarians choose and recommend books suitable for children's reading. Teachers likewise send their suggestions to librarians. The "Annual Conference of Children's Reading," at which parents and teachers are represented,

furnishes concrete help to the library in the selection of juvenile reading matter.

STATISTICS—STANDARDIZATION OF

Report by sub-committee on standardization of public library statistics. H. R. Tedder. *Library Assn. Record*, July 16, 1917. p. 280-284.

The special sub-committee appointed by the Council of the Library Association has presented a report on the question raised by a paper read by A. L. Hetherington at a meeting of the North Central Library Association in January, 1917. This is the question of standardization of library statistics for the better comparison of one library with another. The sub-committee suggests five main heads: general statistics; income and expenditure; stocks; issues; borrowers.

"General statistics" includes population, amount of tax, cost of library service, total cost of library, number of branches and number of staff. "Income" covers the usual sources, and "expenditure" may be divided under the headings "library service expenditure" (to include books, newspapers, printing, binding, etc.) and "fabric charges," such as rent, taxes, building repairs, heating and lighting. Under "Stocks" stand the number of volumes at the beginning of the year, volumes withdrawn, additions, total number at end of year and volumes per head of population. "Issues" includes those of the lending library, children's reading room, reference library (recorded) and reference library open shelves. Under "Borrowers" are listed the number of actual borrowers, number of supplementary readers, and total borrowers' cards in use.

The report ends with a detailed list of instructions to be studied in preparation of the above figures.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Vocational education and the public library. Ethel McCollough. *Spec. Libs.*, April, 1917. p. 52-53.

"There are three kinds of books to be considered in connection with this problem: books on vocational guidance, books to be used as supplementary material for formal or informal courses under the direction of an instructor, books to be used by the man at the machine who has come to realize the possibility of his work and his own latent faculties.

"It is easy enough to buy the first class mentioned—books on vocational guidance. Many excellent ones have been published

within the last six years. It is also comparatively easy to get these books read by those for whom they were written. . . .

"It is also easy to obtain books of the second class—books to be used as supplementary material in connection with vocational courses. But the third class—books to be used by the man at the machine—that is a different matter. . . . The difficulty in the way is this: there are too few technically accurate books on the trades and industries written in simple enough language to be put directly into the hands of the individual who stopped school at the end of the fourth or fifth grade. When one considers how laborious a matter it is for such a man to read the daily newspaper one can easily see that this must be true. . . . The need of more books and simpler books is very great."

Bibliographical Notes

"A gazetteer of Hebrew printing" compiled by E. N. Adler, which started in the *Library World* for February, 1917, has been continued in installments thru succeeding numbers.

"Filing suggestions; vertical filing and card indexing" is the title of a suggestive and informing pamphlet issued by the Weis Manufacturing Company of Monroe, Mich.

Mimeographed lists of "Home economics publications issued by the Bureau of Education" and of "Bulletin on food conservation" (Home economics letter no. 26) have been prepared by the Bureau of Education at Washington.

Beginning Sept. 22, the Detroit Public Library will issue fortnightly a four-page leaflet called *Library Service*, for the purpose of helping the public to a fuller utilization of the library's resources by keeping it informed as to policy and facilities for service.

Of the pamphlet biographies listed in the September JOURNAL (p. 691) the Macmillan Company can no longer supply the ones for Alice Brown, Charles Major, and Maurice Hewlett. Additional ones which they have issued lately are on Amy Lowell, Eden Phillpotts, and Mary S. Watts.

A useful bulletin, full of practical information and suggestion, is the Bureau of Education bulletin 23, 1917, or "Three short courses in home making," by Carrie Alberta Lyford. It includes twenty lessons in care of the home for the rural schools, twenty in cooking, and

twenty in sewing, and has good brief reading lists on different phases of each subject.

The publication work of the Russell Sage Foundation, hitherto scattered among ten departments, has now been centralized in one publication department, of which Frederick W. Jenkins, the librarian for the Foundation, is to be director. This centralization will greatly facilitate the prompt securing by libraries of the various books and pamphlets issued.

For the ninth time the applied science department of Pratt Institute Free Library has compiled its selected and annotated list of the technical books of the preceding year, and "Technical books of 1916" is now ready for distribution. The same department also chooses the technical and industrial books included in the little quarterly list for general libraries published by the H. W. Wilson Co.

"Pamphlets and minor library material" is appearing as a preprint of Manual of Library Economy, chapter XXV. The subject of pamphlets is treated by J. I. Wyer, Jr., with the accompanying bibliography compiled by Jennie D. Fellows; clippings, pictures, bookplates and music by Florence Woodworth; prints by Frank Weitenkampf, and maps by Peter Nelson.

A joint committee representing 28 public and other libraries in Glasgow has been formed to issue a series of special lists of books and periodicals which shall furnish ultimately a complete guide in printed form to all the literature of applied science and technology available for public use. The first list issued (10 p.) is on Aeronautics, and may be secured from S. A. Pitt, at the Mitchell Library, North street, for one penny.

The A. L. A. Publishing Board has recently published a list of "Special indexes in American libraries" in which the subjects have been arrayed separately in order to be readily accessible to the librarian for reference. The headings conform to the "A. L. A. List of Subject Headings," but all cross references have been omitted. Descriptive notes have been given where furnished by the contributors.

"The library, the school, and the child" is the title of the thesis submitted to the University of Toronto by J. W. Emery of Stratford, Ont., and accepted as a qualification for the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy. The work of the public library for children is taken up

in the first five chapters, while the rest of the book is devoted to the efforts of the state to provide school libraries. A considerable portion of the book deals with conditions in the United States, but there are also chapters on the work as carried on in the different provinces of Canada and, to a slight degree, in Great Britain and on the continent.

Early in the year the American Society of Civil Engineers reprinted from its *Transactions* of 1916 the classified list of searches made in the library in the last fifteen years. In each case the cost of the search is given, and copies of them can be obtained by application to the Librarian of the United Engineering Society with which library that of the American Society of Civil Engineers is now consolidated. The foot-note on each page states that the original cost is given, and that a discount of 50% is made to members of the society. This ruling has been changed, and copies of any of these searches may be obtained by any one at the 50% discount.

Special Libraries, the official organ of the Special Library Association, which has been published in Indianapolis under the editorship of John A. Lapp ever since it was begun nearly nine years ago, is now to be published for the association by Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth ave., New York City. Under the publishing contract recently entered into by the executive board the publishers will handle the advertising and assist the secretary in the business management. Ralph L. Power, librarian of the College of Business Administration of Boston University, has been chosen as editor to succeed Mr. Lapp. A board of associate editors has also been selected to co-operate with the editor. Special attention will be paid to the needs of business libraries.

The librarian of the Hispanic Society of America has called our attention to the fact that the *Revista de Filología Española*, which is published in Madrid by the Junta para Ampliación de Estudios under the able direction of Don Ramón Menéndez Pidal, has begun with the latest number of this review to publish separate reprints of its bibliography. These reprints will appear three times a year and will be printed on only one side of each page so that they may be used for pasting on cards. This bibliography covers not only all important new books, but also all important articles that bear on Spain or Spanish America which appear in the current reviews. The subscription for the separate reprints of the bibliography is four pesetas a year.

Friends of the late Ezekiel Mundy, for many years librarian of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library, have prepared a little memorial volume entitled "Ezekiel Wilson Mundy, a book of loving remembrance." Contributors include Salem Hyde, a member of the library's board of trustees; Rev. Charles Edward Smith, a classmate at the University of Rochester and Dr. Mundy's successor in the pastorate of the First Baptist church in Syracuse in 1875; the late Rev. William H. Casey, for some time rector of Grace Episcopal church; Rev. C. J. Shrimpton of Athol, a lifelong friend of Dr. Mundy; Dr. Rush Rhees, president of the University of Rochester, from whom Dr. Mundy received a doctor's degree in 1910; and Paul M. Paine, the present librarian of the Syracuse Library. A fine likeness of Dr. Mundy forms the frontispiece of the little book, whose contents testify to the loving remembrance in which his memory is held.

Last February there was organized in Paris the *Société d'Exportation des Editions Françaises*, embracing thirty publishing houses, and having for its object the development abroad of the sale of French publications. The society plans to send qualified representatives to other countries at regular intervals; to put as many foreign booksellers as possible into direct relations with the publishers, to their mutual advantage; to train experienced salesmen, French or foreign, in sympathy with France, and to put them into foreign bookstores which may wish to develop or establish French departments; to organize proper publicity and to furnish to its corresponding members all the material necessary to facilitate the sale of the publications of its members; and to establish in some of the important cities, central depots for the publications of its members, where foreign bookdealers may easily inspect the books and make up their orders under the most favorable conditions.

RECENT BOOKS OF LIBRARY ECONOMY

INDEXES

Special indexes in American libraries; a list of subjects separately cataloged or so arranged as to be readily accessible. A. L. A. Pub. Bd. 8 p. No. 349)

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES GENERAL

CATALOGUE of rare and valuable books including works on fine arts, natural history
Bernard Quaritch, Ltd., July, 1917. 98 p. 12.
No. 349)

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN
Jerome, Janet. A gateway to good reading; a list for children. Denver Public Library. 16 p. 10c.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ADVERTISING

List of books for an ad man's library. *Advertising and Selling*, May, 1917. p. 31-33.

ALCOHOL

Fisk, Eugene Lyman. Alcohol; its relation to human efficiency and longevity; auth. by the Life Extension Institution; reviewed and criticized by members of the Hygiene Reference Board and approved by a majority. Funk & Wagnalls. 11 p. bibl. \$1 n.

AMERICANA

Catalogue of rare books, broadsides, and pamphlets relating to America. New York: George D. Smith. 111 p. (471 items.)

General American history duplicates for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkels. 81 p. (Catalogue No. 1190. 931 items.)

Rare Americana: books and pamphlets, old newspapers, almanacs, etc. New York: Scott & O'Shaughnessy, Inc. 30 E. 42d St. 36 p. (No. 40-1917. 602 items.)

APPRENTICESHIP

Seybold, Robert Francis. Apprenticeship and apprenticeship education in colonial New England and New York. Columbia Univ., Teachers' College. 6 p. bibl. \$1. (Contributions to education.)

BACTERIOLOGY

Savage, William George. The bacteriological examination of food and water. 2d ed. Putnam, 1910. 6 p. bibl. \$2.50 n. (Cambridge public health series.)

BANKING

Jennings, J. G. Bank library of one hundred books. *Spec. Libs.*, April, 1917. p. 61-63.

BIOLOGY

Coulter, John Merle, and Chamberlain, Charles Joseph. Morphology of gymnosperms. Univ. of Chicago Press. 22 p. bibl. \$5 n.

Economic biology; new and old books and other literature relating to entomology, botany, floriculture, horticulture, agriculture, forestry. Philadelphia: The Franklin Bookshop. 64 p. (Catalog 37. Spring, 1917. 1026 items.)

BIRDS

Bergtold, William Harry. A study of the incubation periods of birds. What determines their lengths. Denver, Colo.: Kendrick-Bellamy Co. 4 p. bibl. \$1.75.

BIRTH CONTROL

Robinson, William J. Birth control bibliography (to be continued). *Amer. Jour. Urology & Sexology*, May, 1917. p. 233-240.

BLOOD PRESSURE

Taylor Instrument Companies. Blood pressure simplified. Rochester, N. Y.: Taylor Instrument Cos., Medical Dept. 3 p. bibl. \$1.

BOYCOTT

Library of Congress. List of references on boycott of foodstuffs. Feb. 15, 1917. 2 p. typew. 10c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

CATHOLICISM

Choix d'ouvrages sur le catholicisme et les catholiques. IIme partie: Gheboden-Z; supplément. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff. 205 p. (Catalogue No. 420. 833-2596 items.)

CIVILIZATION

The history of civilization: as shown in a catalogue of second-hand books on anthropology, folklore, archaeology, and sociology . . . London: Henry Sotheran & Co. 216 p. (1917. No. 60. Piccadilly series. 3695 items.)

CLOCKS

Library of Congress. Brief list of books on the manufacture and repairing of clocks and watches. Mar. 3, 1917. 4 p. typew. 10c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

* Public Affairs Information Service, c/o The H. W. Wilson Co.

COLLEGE EDUCATION, VALUE OF
Library of Congress. List of references on the social value of higher education. Mar. 17, 1917. 4 p. typew. 10c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

COMMUNITY WORK

Ritchie, Frank H. T. Community work of the Young Men's Christian Association; with an introduction by Ernest R. Groves, rev. ed. Assn. Press. 9 p. bibl. 75c.

CONFERENCES

Library of Congress. List of references on international American conferences; 1826-1914. Mar. 22, 1917. 19 p. typew. 95c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

DAYLIGHT SAVING

Library of Congress. List of references on daylight saving. 5 p. min. April 11, 1917.

DOLOMITE

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on dolomite Jan. 12, 1917. 4 typewritten p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

ENGINEERING

American Society of Civil Engineers. Classified list of searches made in the library. Jan., 1901, to Nov., 1916. (Repr. from *Transactions*, vol. LXXX, 1916. p. 2086-2108.)

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Jonson, Ben. The case is altered; edited with introduction, notes, and glossary by William Edward Stein. Yale Univ. Press. 5 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Yale studies in English.)

EUROPEAN WAR

The European war; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, June, 1917. p. 432-438.)

The European war; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Aug., 1917. p. 573-578.)

War bibliography [with some patriotic poems, topics for school graduating use, etc.]. (*Bull. of the Ind. State L.*, June, 1917. 15 p. Vol. XII, No. 2.)

EUROPEAN WAR—DIPLOMATIC HISTORY OF

Sawyer, Rollin A., Jr. Diplomatic history of the European War; a list of references in the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, June, 1917. p. 413-431.)

EUROPEAN WAR—EFFECT ON COMMERCE

Library of Congress. List of references on effect of war upon business and commerce. Mar. 19, 1917. 3 p. typew. 10c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

EUROPEAN WAR—NAVAL OPERATIONS

Library of Congress. List of references on naval operations in the European War. Mar. 19, 1917. 10 p. typew. 10c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

EXCESS CONDEMNATION

Cushman, Robert Eugene. Excess condemnation. Appleton. 3 p. bibl. \$2 n. (National Municipal League series.)

FLAX

Library of Congress. List of references on the flaxseed industry. Mar. 14, 1917. 3 p. typew. 10c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

FOOD, DEHYDRATED

New York Public Library—Technology Div. Annotated list of references on dehydrated foods. 6 p. typew. 30c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

FORESTRY

U. S. Supt. of Docs. Forestry: United States government publications relating to tree planting, wood tests, and lumber and timber industries. 21 p. Dec., 1916. (Price list 43. 10th ed.)

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Library of Congress. List of references on freedom of the press and speech and censorship in time of war (with special reference to the European War). April 20, 1917. 9 p. typew. 45c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

GERMANS—IN BRAZIL

Schappelle, Benjamin Franklin. The German element in Brazil; colonies and dialect. Philadelphia: Americana Germanica Press. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50. (Americana germanicana.)

GOVERNMENT

List of references on scientific management and efficiency in government (supplementary to the list printed in *Spec. Libr.*, May, 1913). Mar. 9, 1917. 7 p. typew. 35c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

HOME ECONOMICS

Home economics library for the rural school. (In Carrie Alberta Lyford's Three short courses in home-making. p. 6-7. *U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull.*, 1917, No. 23. [Other short lists scattered thru text.]

HOUSE ORGANS

List of house organs published in the United States and Canada. *Postage*, Mar., 1917. p. 121-127.

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

Library of Congress. List of references on the mobilization and control of industries for national defense. April 5, 1917. 12 p. min.

ITALY

Jamison, E. M., and others. Italy mediaeval and modern; a history. Oxford Univ. Press. 8 p. bibl. \$2.90 n.

LATIN AMERICA—GEOLOGY

Babcock, Charles E., comp. List of books and magazine articles on the geology of the Latin American republics, in the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C. 13 mimeographed p.

LAW

Legal bibliography. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.*, April, 1917. p. 290-298.

MARITIME LAW

Library of Congress. List of references on the freedom of the sea. Mar. 2, 1917. 6 p. typew. 30c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

Library of Congress. List of references on the freedom of the sea (with special reference to the European War). Feb. 19, 1917. 4 p. typew. 30c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

MENTAL FATIGUE

Library of Congress. List of references on mental fatigue. 4 p. typew. 30c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

MILITARY SERVICE, COMPULSORY

Library of Congress. List of references on compulsory military service. Mar. 29, 1917. 13 p. min.

MILK—PRICE OF

New York Munic. Ref. Lib. [Price of milk in New York City as fixed between the Dairymen's League and the distributing agencies.] 1 p. typew. 30c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

MUNICIPAL PUBLICATIONS

Conat, M. J., and Leatherman, Marian. Municipal documents and other publications on municipal government in the University of Illinois Library. *Univ. of Ill. Bull.*, May 14, 1917. 49 p.

MUSIC

Catalogue . . . of the library of the late Allen A. Brown, Boston . . . comprising works on drama and music . . . Part II. Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 25 p. (369 items.)

NATURAL SCIENCE

Catalogue of works on the natural and mathematical sciences. London: Dulau & Co., Ltd. 48 p. (No. 68, June, 1917. 1286 items.)

PANAMA CANAL

Library of Congress. List of references on acquisition of the Panama canal zone by the United States, and the Colombian treaties. Mar. 15, 1917. 11 p. typew. 35c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

PAPER

Hunter, Dard. Handmade paper and its watermarks: a bibliography. *Paper*, May 30, 1917. p. 20-26.

PENSIONS

U. S. Supt. of Docs. Army and militia, aviation and pensions. 20 p. June, 1917. (Price list 19. 7. ed.)

PHARMACISTS, MILITARY

Library of Congress. List of references on military and naval pharmacists. 4 p. typew. 30c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

POETRY, AMERICAN

Frank, John C., comp. Early American poetry to 1820; a list of works in the New York Public Library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Aug., 1917. p. 517-522.)

PROBATION OFFICER

Probation officer, children's court. *N. Y. Manic. Ref. Lib. Notes*, April 25, 1917. p. 262-264.

PSYCHOLOGY

Brigham, Carl Campbell. Two studies in mental tests: 1, Variable factors in the Binet tests; 2, The diagnostic value of some mental tests. Princeton, N. J.: Psychological Review Co. 5 p. bibl. \$2.50. (Psychological monographs.)

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Cincinnati Municipal Ref. Bur. Public utility valuation. May 2, 1917. 3 p. typew. 35c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

RED CROSS

American Red Cross.—Dept. of Chapters.—Bur. of Pub. List of references on the work of the American Red Cross in the European War, prepared by the division of bibliography of the Library of Congress. Washington, D. C., April 2, 1917. 7 p. (A. R. C. 156.)

RELIGION

Barton, George Aaron. The religions of the world. Univ. of Chicago Press. 12 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Handbooks of ethics and religion.)

Nelson, Ralph W. How Christ would organize the world. Univ. of Kansas. 3 p. bibl. gratis. (Hattie Elizabeth Lewis memorial essays in applied Christianity.)

REST ROOMS

Library of Congress. List of references on rest rooms. 1 p. typew. 35c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

ROME—HISTORY

Myers, Philip Van Ness. A history of Rome. 2. rev. ed. Bost.: Ginn. 5 p. bibl. \$1.12.

RUSSIA

Boston Public Library. A selected list of books on the commerce, industries, and national resources of Russia. 16 p. (Brief reading lists. No. 3.)

Recent books of interest on Russia. (In *Worcester [Mass.] F. P. L. Bull.*, May-June, 1917. p. 93-96.)

SALT

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on salt: trade and manufacture: supplementary to the typewritten list, May 2, 1911. Nov. 20, 1916. 5 typewritten p. 35c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

SAVINGS BANKS

Robinson, Edward Levi. 1816-1916, one hundred years of savings banking . . . comp. by Marian R. Glenn and Ina Clement. N. Y.: Am. Bankers' Assn., Savings Bank Section [5 Nassau St.]. 58 p. bibl. 50c.

SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE

Skönlitteratur (romaner, vitterhet, dramatik och undgåms böcker). Stockholm: Björck & Börjesson. 112 p. 50 öre. (Bokkatalog 127. 5471 items.)

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

Bennett, Henry Eastman. School efficiency; a manual of modern school management. Ginn. bibl. \$1.25.

SCHOOL NURSING

Jenkins, F. W., and others. School nurse. (Russell Sage Foundation Lib. Bul. No. 20. Dec. 1916. 167 p. 30c.)

SCHOOLHOUSES

New York State. School buildings and grounds: laws, rules, regulations, and general information. Albany: Univ. of the State of N. Y., 1917. 9 p. bibl.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Library of Congress. List of references on scientific research. Mar. 7, 1917. 9 p. typew. 45c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

SEX HYGIENE

What shall we read: a list of books on social hygiene and related topics. Amer. Soc. Hygiene Assn. 11 p. 3c. (Pub. no. 97.)

SHIPPING

Library of Congress. List of references on American shipping of to-day. Feb. 16, 1917. 13 p. typew. 65c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

SINGLE TAX

Miller, Joseph Dana, ed. Single tax year book (quinquennial); the history, principles and application of the single tax philosophy. New York: Single Tax Review Pub. Co. [150 Nassau St.] 12 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

Single tax. (In Torrens system. Single tax. Mar. p. 23.)

SMOKING

Fisher, George John, and Berry, Elmer. The physical effects of smoking; preliminary experimental studies. N. Y.: Assn. Press. 8 p. bibl. \$1 n.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

Merry, Glenn. Resolved. That the several states should adopt a system of compulsory industrial insurance for accident and sickness risks. University of Iowa, Dept. of Public Speaking, 1916. 11 typewritten p. 55c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

SOCIOLOGY

Bogardus, E. S. Leading sociological books published in 1916. Los Angeles: Univ. of So. Calif., So. Calif. Sociological Soc. 20 p. 20c.

Webb, Mrs. J. B., chairman Industrial and Social Conditions Dept., General Federation of Women's Clubs, 48 Woodland Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J. [References on social problems.] 4 p.

SOCIOLOGY, EDUCATIONAL

Smith, Walter Robinson. An introduction to educational sociology. Houghton Mifflin. bibl. \$1.75 n. (Riverside textbooks in education.)

SOILS, ORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF

Lathrop, Elbert C. The organic nitrogen compounds of soils and fertilizers. (In *Journal of the Franklin Inst.*, April, 1917. Vol. 183, p. 495-498 [about 10 p. bibl.])

SOLDIERS

U. S. Library of Congress. Training or rehabilitation of disabled or injured men. Nov. 20, 1916. 5 typewritten p. 25c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

STAGE SCENERY

Gamble, William Burt. Stage scenery; a list of references to illustrations since 1900. Part II (conclusion). (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, May, 1917. p. 325-363.)

STATE GOVERNMENT

Alexander, Margaret C. The development of the power of the state executive; with special reference to the State of New York. Northampton, Mass.: Smith College. 3 p. bibl. pap. 50c. (Studies in history.)

STATIONERY

Library of Congress. Brief list of references on the marketing of stationery. Mar. 13, 1917. 2 p. typew. 10c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

STATUTES

U. S. Supt. of Docs. Laws: federal and state laws, reports, and legal decisions. 23 p. Mar., 1917. (Price list 10. 9. ed.)

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

U. S. Library of Congress. Select list of references on the Supreme Court of the United States, 1912, 1916. July 28, 1916. 6 typewritten p. 30c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

TARIFF

U. S. Supt. of Docs. Tariff: list of publications relating to foreign and domestic tariffs, revenues, income tax, etc. 31 p. April, 1917. (Price list 37. 6. ed.)

TECHNOLOGY

Pratt Institute Free Library.—Applied Science Dept. Technical books of 1916; a selection. 48 p. (Annotated.)

South Bend (Ind.) Public Library. Engineering and industrial arts; selected list. 16 p.

TERMINALS

Seattle Public Library. Terminal facilities. Lib. Poster, May 10, 1917. 4 p.

THRIFT

Bibliography on thrift. *N. E. A. Bull.*, April, 1917. p. 26-30.

Glenn, M. R., and Clement, Ina., comps. Bibliography on thrift. (In E. L. Robinson's *One hundred years of savings banking, 1816-1916*. p. 29-86 [Contains the following general sections: Thrift and savings; Individual thrift; Domestic thrift; Evidences of thriftlessness; Economics of thrift; National thrift; International thrift; Thrift agencies; Nationwide thrift movement inaugurated to celebrate centennial anniversary of savings banks in America])

National Educ. Assn. Thrift. 87 p. Jan., 1917. 25c.

TRADE ORGANIZATION—GERMANY

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on trade organizations in Europe, excepting Germany. Sept. 23, 1916. 4 typewritten p. 20c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

TRADE UNIONS

Bullock, Edna Dean, comp. Selected articles on trade unions. 2d. and enl. ed. H. W. Wilson Co., 1916. 20 p. bibl. \$1.25 n. (Debaters' handbook ser.)

TRADING STAMPS

Library of Congress. List of references on the trading stamp business (supplementary to list published in *Spec. Libr.*, Nov., 1912). Feb. 23, 1917. 2 p. typew. 10c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUMS

Harris, J. District tuberculosis hospital; its value to the community [with bibl.]. (In *Ohio Pub. Health Jour.*, Jan., 1917. Vol. 8. p. 16-19.)

TUNNELS AND TUNNELING

Bibliography. (In *U. S. Bur. Mines Bul.* 57. 1914. p. 236-259.)

UNITED STATES ARMY

United States army and navy; a list compiled by members of the [St. Louis Public Library] training class as part of their required work. (In *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, June, 1917. p. 189-199.)

UNITED STATES—BUREAU OF FISHERIES

Fisheries, a bibliography. (In William E. Walling and H. W. Laidler, eds., State socialism pro and con. p. 227-243.)

UNITED STATES—GOVERNMENT

Hinsdale, Burke Aaron. The American government, national and state. [4. ed.] N. Y.: Am. Book Co. 4 p. bibl. \$1.25.

UNITED STATES—HISTORY

Dunn, W. E. Spanish and French rivalry in the Gulf region of the United States, 1678-1702; the beginnings of Texas and Pensacola. Austin, Tex.: Univ. of Tex. 10 p. bibl. (Bulletin.)

UNITED STATES—TRANSPORTATION

Meyer, Balthasar Henry, ed. History of transportation in the United States before 1860; prepared under the direction of Balthasar Henry Meyer by Caroline E. MacGill and a staff of collaborators. Washington, D. C.: Carnegie Institution. 27 p. bibl. \$6.50. (Contributions to American economic history from the department of economics and sociology.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Vocational guidance; bibliography. U. S. Bur. Education, June 7, 1916. 31 mimeographed p.

WASTE

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the utilization of waste. Jan. 15, 1917. 9 typewritten p. 45c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

WATER POWER

Bibliography. (In Canada. Commission of Conservation. Committee on water and water-powers. Water-powers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1916. p. 312-320.)

WHEAT RUST

Library of Congress. Brief list of references on wheat rust (excepting U. S. government publications). Mar. 20, 1917. 2 p. typew. 1oc. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

WILSON, WOODROW

President Wilson as a writer [with bibliography]. (In Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh, Mo. Bull., June, 1917. p. 488-493.)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Denver Public Library. Colorado—References on woman suffrage. 1 typewritten p. 5c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

List of pro-suffrage periodicals; list of woman suffrage papers . . . (In M. G. Stapler, ed. Woman suffrage year book. 1917. Jan. p. 193-204.)

WOMEN AND THE WAR

Detroit Public Library. Selected list of references on employment of women in war industries. April, 1917. 4 p. typew. 2oc. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

Erb, Frank Otis. The development of the young people's movement. Chie.: Univ. of Chic. 6 p. bibl. \$1 n.

Open Round Table

TWO USEFUL REFERENCES

Editor Library Journal:

The publication of the enclosed slips may be useful to many catalogers for reference libraries. Both of the articles named are of great value.

Reminiscences of Lafcadio Hearn. By Professor Ernest Foxwell, M.A., M.J.S. pp.68-94 of Transactions and Proceedings of The Japan Society, London. Vol. VIII, with portrait.

Emile Waxweiler, Les hauts salaires aux Etats-Unis, pp.227-284 of *Revue Sociale et Politique*, Paris, 1894.

WILLIAM BEER

Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS WITH LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Editor Library Journal:

We have considerable trouble with foreign periodicals containing liquor advertisements; we have tried to cover them with black ink but have just received a notice from the Post Office that this will not do. We shall, therefore, be compelled to accumulate such foreign periodicals for freight or express shipments.

Nearly all foreign daily papers have liquor advertisements, and we have been informed that copies for "dry" states and towns are held up by the Post Office and are probably destroyed. This is a rather serious matter for libraries that want complete files of foreign newspapers. It is advisable that all copies for and that we forward them from here by express or freight. Libraries should only order next year be ordered to be sent to New York

such papers as they want for binding because these papers would have little actual interest for the readers arriving with such great delay.

G. E. STECHERT & CO.

(ALFRED HAFNER).

151-155 West 25th St., New York.

ON BROKEN SERIES OF ENEMY PERIODICALS

Editor Library Journal:

It really seems to me like giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," when I read in the leading library periodical of the country, this astounding editorial opinion: "When the war is over, one of the most important pieces of work before the country will be an organized endeavor on the part of libraries to make good the gaps in the German alcoves, and in the series of German periodicals."

Are we so dependent upon the culture of Germany, spell it with a C or a K as you please, that our most important privilege when the war is over will be to supply the missing numbers of those periodicals, filled as they are and have been with the glorification of force, of Prussian militarism, and the apotheosis of autocracy?

Better a thousand times that those gaps on our shelves remain permanently unfilled, lest we forget the horrors of a war forced upon the world by the intellectuals joined with the military party of Prussia. Instead of spending good money to fill our shelves with the false philosophy and Pan-Germanic propaganda of the last three years, it would seem vastly better, and a more "important piece of work before the country" to help fill the shelves of the Library of Louvain, and attempt in other ways to restore the shattered monuments destroyed by Prussian deviltry, aided and abetted by the great mass of German professors and writers. So strongly do I feel on this subject, that I cannot conceive of any American citizen thinking otherwise.

GEO. H. TRIPP.

Free Public Library, New Bedford, Mass.

Library Calendar

Oct. 9-11. Iowa Library Association. Annual meeting, Iowa City.
 Oct. 10-12. Wisconsin Library Association. Annual meeting, Green Bay.
 Oct. 17-18. Indiana Library Association. Annual meeting, Fort Wayne.
 Oct. 17-19. Illinois Library Association. Annual meeting, Decatur.
 Oct. 25-26. Maine Library Association. Annual meeting, Bangor.

THE CHILDREN'S BOOK OF PATRIOTIC STORIES SPIRIT OF '76

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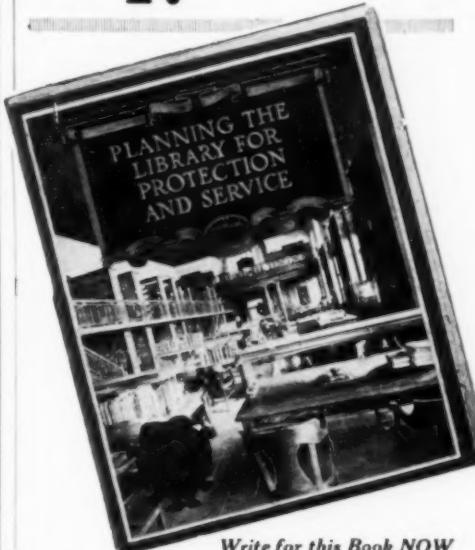
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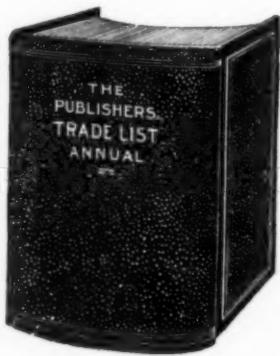
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